FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU141430 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 14 Feb (AGERPRES)--In the Madrid all-European conference's working group on economic, scientific, technical and environmental protection cooperation, the Romanian representative enlarged upon his country's outlook on the need for the building of a new world economic order apt to ensure the economic stability and provide conditions for the multilateral development of every people, first of all of the economically lagging ones. The speaker stressed that the participating countries should commit themselves to concretely work for the translation into life of the targets set by the UN for the 3rd development decade, for the undelayed beginning of global negotiations conducive to generally acceptable solutions in various domains that are parts of the new international economic order.

The Romanian representative pointed out that within the Romanian head of state's dialogue with heads of state and government the world over the questions of the new world economic order hold a central place. He highlighted the upward course of Romania's multilateral relations with the developing countries in the other parts of the world.

The speaker pointed to the need for the problems of the new international economic order, of cooperation among the CSCE participating countries should be reflected in the final document of the conference contingent upon the great importance and highly topical character of such concerns.

Referring to the proposals advanced on the matter of emigrant workers, the speaker declared for the convenanting of practical solutions to improve the respective workers' situation in every respect, guaranteeing in fact their economic, social and cultural rights. He substantiated the proposal advanced by Romania at the Madrid conference regarding the secured right to work, education and culture, which includes concrete provisions for the improvement of the status of emigrant workers, provisions that ought to be properly reflected in the conference's final document.

GDR CSCE DELEGATE STEGLICH RECEIVES 'ANTIFASCISTS'

AU201000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Feb 81 p 2

[ADN correspondent's report: "Madrid: GDR Delegation Received Antifascists"]

[Text] Madrid (ADN-corr.)--The GDR delegation will make every effort at the Madrid meeting to ensure that, in line with the will of broadest public in Europe, the arms race can be checked and that effective steps can be agreed upon on the path towards disarmament. This was affirmed by GDR Ambassador Peter Steglich on Wednesday in Madrid during a meeting with French antifascists. In his talk with a delegation of the Federation of Former Deportees and Imprisoned Resistance Fighters and Patriots--including among others Marie-Claude Vaillant Couturier, former vice president of the French National Assembly who was detained at the Auschwitz and Ravensbrueck concentration camps--he drew attention to the Polish proposal for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, a proposal that is supported by other socialist states.

The former French resistance fighters, who are meeting with delegations to the Madrid meeting and conveying a good-will message, expressed their concern over the growing neofascist activities in West European countries.

GDR RADIO SCORES U.S., FRG POSTURES AT CSCE TALKS

LD182236 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Guenter Leuschner commentary from Madrid]

[Text] It is now nearly 10 weeks that the 35 CSCE states have been deliberating in the Spanish capital. In 3 weeks' time the conference is due to end with a concluding document and, as far as possible, concrete decisions for the good of detente on our continent. Clearly, there has been ample time to prepare such decisions at leisure, and yet nobody believes that the deadline will be kept and the very success of the Madrid conference is by no means certain.

The situation is full of contradictions. On the one hand, military detente has become the key issue of all discussions. Five proposals have been presented alone on the subject of a European conference on military detente and disarmament, and nearly all states have expressed themselves more or less consistently in favor of such a conference. On the other hand, nobody can say as yet whether it will in fact take place.

On the one hand, the almost 90 proposals for a concluding document include many on which one could agree at once, with some delegations exhibiting a little willingness to make concessions. On the other hand, at the end of a week of editorial work not a single line has been written down--work stagnates.

If one wants to understand this extremely contradictory situation, Madrid must be seen within the wider context of the international situation in general. In the final analysis it is not a question of one or the other proposal, but whether one wants to continue the process of detente or to interrupt it. The entire discussion is overshadowed by this issue which each of the 35 participants must decide for himself in full awareness of the consequences. Anyone who wants at least to interrupt the dialogue at the world-wide level cannot wish for any results in Madrid, let alone a European disarmament conference. To convene it would signal all too clearly that detente is alive and that despite the difficult times an understanding on the vital issues is possible and necessary. It follows that anybody who wants such an understanding must also want the Madrid conference to succeed and this it can do given a little good will, a little readiness to make concessions, a little of what is after all the spirit of the CSCE which led to Helsinki in the first place. This is the crux of the matter and all the arguments one hears from time to time about the bad times and that one should wait till they get better, are excuses because waiting does not make anything better.

Seen in this light, nothing has as yet been decided in Madrid. What is clear is that the representatives of the socialist states here are waging a very tenacious, patient political struggle to ensure a successful outcome. They have put forward their proposals on their concept for convening a European disarmament conference with its link between confidence building measures and genuine disarmament in Europe, their ideas for continued cooperation in all spheres of the Final Act, and, at literally every meeting, their readiness to make concessions. It is also clear that the nonaligned countries want results and fear failure, although some people here might wish that some of these countries would, on occasion, express this attitude more actively. Finally, it is clear that the United States, for the reasons stated above, does not want anything smacking of military detente and disarmament. For them it is enough to have (?held up work) for 6 weeks before Christmas with antisocialist propaganda and polemics. They will be satisfied with a date being fixed for yet another conference at which they can play the same game.

In between there is a group of Western states which, as members of NATO, are Washington's partners. Their attitude is so far the most contradictory of all and in this context the FRG must be mentioned first and foremost. For a number of reasons, several small European NATO countries take their cue from the attitude of the FRG. Unfortunately it must be said that apart from Britain, the representatives of the FRG in Madrid have so far been the most zealous in supporting U.S. policy. True, statements in favor of a European disarmament conference can also be heard from FRG diplomats. But this readiness is tied to so many conditions that it does not amount to much. Next to the United States, the FRG is the most uncompromising in demanding that the United States, the leading power in NATO, be left out of the negotiations and possible results of such a conference while the entire European part of the USSR be included. This is contrary to the Final Act and, above all, to every principle of equality of security. Next to the United States, the FRG is furthermore particularly uncompromising in demanding that genuine disarmament measures should be left out of the negotiations.

Some people here are beginning to think that such an attitude amounts to a veiled rejection of measures of military detente.

There is still time to disprove this impression; there is still time not only to consider but to act in accordance with the fundamental interest of the FRG population in the continuation of the policy of detente. Not only the socialist states would welcome this, but the neutral ones and some of the FRG's partners in NATO as well.

Thus, every one of the 35 countries here bears an equal measures of responsibility for a successful outcome in Madrid; but, as matters stand, that of the Federal Republic may well weigh especially heavy in the scales.

U.S. 'LINKAGE' PLANS DEPLORED AT VIENNA TALKS

LD121442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Vienna, 12 Feb (ADN)--Ambassador Andre Wieland, leader of the GDR delegation at the Vienna disarmament talks, made a declaration of principle on Thursday. He pointed out that the socialist states actively used 1980 in order to give fresh perspectives to the talks with far-reaching initiatives. Ambassador Wieland recalled the proposal not to increase the armed forces of the main military powers and of their allies as the very first step toward directly lessening the danger of war.

Representatives of the socialist states noted on Thursday outside the Vienna conference that it would also have far-reaching consequences for the disarmament talks in the Austrian capital if the United States were to implement its proclaimed intention to link questions of the cessation of the arms race and disarmament with other problems which have nothing to do with them. They emphasized that the only result would be that disarmament questions that could be solved would be delayed to the detriment of all peoples and that the opportunity for sensible agreements would be missed.

GDR DISARMAMENT ENVOY WANTS TOTAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD191622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 14 Feb (ADN)--The conclusion of an agreement on the universal and complete banning of all nuclear tests would be a significant step with regard to nuclear disarmament. That is why the GDR hails all steps in this direction. This was stated by Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder in the Geneva Disarmament Committee on Thursday. But the policy of confrontation pursued by the imperialists and hegemonistic circles has made the conditions for the suspension of all nuclear tests more difficult. The supporters of programs of increased nuclear armament claim that continued nuclear tests are necessary in order to maintain confidence in the reliability of nuclear weapons arsenals. But the UN Secretary general rightly pointed out in a recent special report that the state of nuclear weapons arsenals can be verified also without tests.

The speaker expressed the hope that the suspended trilateral negotiations between the USSR, the United States and Britain on this problem will soon be resumed.

The GDR delegation also shares the view that the Disarmament Committee must play a more active role in dealing with questions pertaining to the universal and complete banning of nuclear tests. Dr Herder welcomed in this connection the considerable interest in the proposal to set up a working group on this set of problems shown not only by the socialist, neutral and nonaligned member states of the committee but also by the delegates of Canada, Japan, Australia, Belgium and Italy.

Referring to the scope of a treaty to be drafted, the GDR maintains that it will have to include all nuclear tests of all nuclear states. While effective control measures are undoubtedly important, the control question should under no circumstances serve as a pretext for protracting the conclusion of such a treaty. The national means of control currently available and a system of international exchange of seismic data to be established as well as certain procedures including on the spot checks on a voluntary basis provide adequate securities for the observance of such a treaty.

MARITIME, TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH U.S.

Intergovernmental Agreement

AU2009301 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Feb (BTA)--An intergovernmental three-year agreement on commercial navigation and maritime affairs was signed today by Bulgaria's minister of transport, Mr Vasil Tsanov, and the U.S. ambassador to Sofia, Mr Jack Perry.

The agreement sets better conditions for unfolding cooperation in the commercial maritime shipping and the two countries' trade. In the spirit of the requirements of the international navigation conventions for shipping safety, the competent authorities of Bulgaria and the USA are to render, according to the internal legislation of each country, immediate and efficient assistance in cases of any distress or danger for sailing vessels and to the crew members, any cargo or property on board.

Under the agreement sea traffic will be facilitated and non-productive stopovers of ships at the two countries' ports are cut down.

The treaty also regularizes the terms for each country's ships entering the territorial waters and ports of the other country, as well as the terms for the stay of their crews on the territory of each country.

The competent authorities of Bulgaria and the USA shall reciprocally recognize the identification documents of sailors and the ship documents.

Dow-Chemical Agreement

AU1914OO Sofia BTA in English 1326 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Feb (BTA)--Some Bulgarian economic and foreign trade companies and the U.S. "Dow-Chemical" firm signed a cooperation agreement for scientific and technical researches, trade and joint industrial production here today. A 1981 trade protocol was also signed by a Bulgarian firm and "Dow-Chemical".

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES CYPRIOT MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AU1915Z5 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, received a delegation from the Republic of Cyprus yesterday morning. The delegation is visiting our country under the leadership of Andreas Dimitriadhes, minister of justice of the Republic of Cyprus and Politburo member of the DIKO [Democracy Party] Central Committee.

The friendly bilateral talk was attended by Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, and Gimyu Ginev, member of the Fatherland Front Central Council Bureau.

SIGNIFICANCE OF HUSAK-KANIA MEETING 'APPRECIATED'

LD191652 Prague CTK in English 1607 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Feb (CTK)--The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium appreciated Thursday the significance of the friendly working meeting between Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Polish United Workers' Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, and approved its results.

The party Presidium expressed the conviction that further development of cooperation between the two parties and countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as strengthening of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and their cooperation in the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance serves the interests of the Czechoslovak and Polish people, and contributes to the deepening of unity of the socialist countries and their common struggle for peace and detente.

ROLNICKE NOVINY ON KANIA'S VISIT TO PRAGUE, BERLIN

AU201015 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 19 Feb 81 p 5

[MB-signed article in column "What Is Being Discussed": "Understanding"]

[Text] The leaders of the fraternal parties have been regularly meeting for many years now in order to inform one another, to exchange views on the most topical local and foreign policy problems and to determine further steps aimed at deepening mutual cooperation and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The recently held talks by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee first secretary, were examples of such traditional meetings between leading representatives of the fraternal countries.

The permanent factor of security in Europe is the certainty that Poland will remain loyal to socialism and keep its obligations as an ally. It is precisely the unity of the socialist countries and their close all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union that was and remains the main target of the attack waged by our ideological opponents. This also is reflected in the current situation in Poland, where reactionary forces in the West are applauding antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, striving--through economic and political disruption--to jeopardize the Polish state. It is only natural that we cannot remain indifferent to that.

The talks conducted by the leading representatives of the fraternal countries affirmed their determination to actively contribute to the improvement of the international atmosphere, to the strengthening of peace, to the continuation of the policy of the relaxation of tension and to the expansion of international cooperation which would proceed from the principle of socialist internationalism, fraternal friendship and alliance.

In its cooperation with the CEMA countries, Poland has a firm foundation for stable social and economic development. That, however, requires mobilizing all resources, intensifying production and better utilizing the potential of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Poland's participation in specialization and cooperation is still inadequate. The cause of this state of affairs is, without doubt, the concepts of the former economic and political leadership which has made the Polish economy too dependent on the West, a matter that resulted in taking up ever larger credits. "By joining in CEMA activity we could resolve more broadly a number of the Polish economy's problems," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU recently and emphasized that, in the first place, one should be more economical when it comes to handling stockpiles of material and deploying manpower; one should raise the intensity and effectiveness of production and become considerably less dependent on the capitalist markets. Yesterday's ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed that "precisely now, when the Polish economy is undergoing a crisis and when our neighbors have been helping us, the expansion and strengthening of economic ties is the expression of understanding and trust." Thus one can state with certainty that S. Kania's visit to Prague and Berlin benefited not only the interests of Poland, but also the entire socialist community.

INDEPENDENT POLISH STUDENT UNION REGISTERED

AU200956 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Feb 81 p 7

[CTK Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] Tuesday night the Polish Government voiced its agreement with the registration of the so-called Independent Union of Polish Students, after student representatives pledged that the union will operate in keeping with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and that this commitment will be firmly recorded in the union's statutes. The registration of the union was preceded by a series of occupational student strikes lasting several weeks at universities and colleges in several Polish cities. The first to have resorted to such actions were students in Lodz, who were extorting from the government the fulfillment of provocative demands such as the abolition of mandatory instruction of Marxism-Leninism and Russian language at universities. The purpose of those provocations --inspired by the so-called independent trade unions Solidarity and antisocialist elements around Kuron, Moczulski and others--is to bring even more chaos into the present critical situation, to boycott the Polish Government's efforts to alleviate tension in the country and to lead emerging Polish intelligentsia astray, away from the socialist path.

Last night government representatives concluded an agreement with the Lodz students, on the basis of which the student strikes should be discontinued as of Thursday.

USSR TROOPS IN CSSR COMMEMORATE ARMY ANNIVERSARY

CPCZ Delegation Attends

LD192214 Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Milovice, Central Bohemia, 19 Feb (CETEKA)--Members of the Soviet Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia met here tonight to mark the 63rd anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The meeting was attended by a Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government delegation led by party Central Committee member and Minister of Defence General Martin Dzur. A bust of former Czechoslovak President General Ludvik Svoboda was unveiled after the meeting.

Borisov, Dzur Speak

LD200042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] In Milovice today, a festive rally of members of the Soviet Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia took place on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The rally was attended by a party and government delegation led by Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of defense, and by other guests.

Commander of the Central Group of Forces Lt Gen Grigoriy Borisov recalled the famous history of the Soviet Army and Navy as well as the achievements of the Soviet soldiers in political and military preparation.

Comrade Martin Dzur emphasized in a greetings speech the successes of the Soviet Army which in World War II bore the main burden of fighting against fascism, and he stressed that the Soviet Armed Forces are a firm protection of the USSR and the support of the whole socialist community.

The delegation and the guests at the celebration of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy also took part in the festive unveiling of a bust of three-time hero of Czechoslovakia and hero of the Soviet Union, Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda.

CPCZ, CPSL DISTRICT, CITY CONFERENCES CONVENE

District Committee Leaders

AU191530 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 16, 17 and 18 February 1981 on pages 1-3 in each instance carries a total of 22,000 words of correspondents' reports on the CPCZ and CPSL district and municipal conferences held in 66 CSSR districts and cities on 14 and 15 February 1981. According to the reports, the party conferences elected the following officials as leading secretaries of CPCZ and CPSL district and municipal committees: Vaclav Stefek in Kladno District; Michal Spak in Presov District; Jozef Zavada in Kosice-Environs District; Vladimir Patek in Plzen-City; Josef Puchmeltr in Most District; Kamil Nagy in Ceska Lipa District; Jan Brila in Prague 10; Josef Metejka in Prague 6; Jiri Sindelka in Pisek District; Anton Hlavac in Komarno District; Martin Ustak in Senica District; Ladislav Klusacek in Benesov District; Vaclav Jirecek in Hradec Kralove District; Jan Michalovic in Liptovsky Mikulas District; Jindrich Sabl in Sokolov District; Karel Krysl in Domazlice District; Josef Podany in Vsetin District; Vladimir Pesek in Havlickuv Brod District; Adolf Hajek in Liberec District; Milan Crnac in Lucenec District; Antonin Bartu in Prague 7; Zdenek Rada in Znojmo District; Evzen Stipak in Kutna Hora District; Frantisek Suma in Prachatice District; Miroslav Trucka in Blansko District; Zdenek Ernest in Prague-East District; Michal Bandze] in Bratislava 4; Josef Gruenvald in Louny District; Stanislav Jurica in Novy Jicin District; Martin Vincenec in Vyskov District; Michal Rohac in Humenne District; Antonin Valenta in Semily District; Vaclav Purchart in Prague 1; Josef Vyvoda in Sumperk District; Vincent Magyarics in Dunajska Streda District; Ladislav Brumek in Opava District; Frantisek Novosad in Prerov District; Josef Manak in Cesky Krumlov District; Vojtech Kotrc in Jindrichuv Hradec District; Miloslav Cinkl in Prague 3; Stanislav Ludvik in Jicin District; Jindrich Matyas in Zdar Nad Sazavou District; Oldrich Vanicek in Trutnov District; Matej Bernik in Spisska Nova Ves District; Vratislav Coufal in Trebic District; Eugen Ujvari in Bratislava 1; Jan Forman in Bodonin District; Josef Pelikan in Pribram District; Jan Cema in Bardejov District; Milan Lukes in Svitavy District; Frantisek Hrudal in Cadca district; Stepan Fuerst in Prague-West District; Albert Cuba in Nove Zamky District; Josef Hochman in Klatovy District; Pavel Kyman in Dolny Kubin District; Bohumil Hanzik in Kromeriz District; Juraj Tuzak in Vranov Nad Toplou District; Jan Becka in Beroun District; Jan Gibala in Rimavska Sobota District; Otakar Vesely in Decin District; Jan Marusic in Bratislava-Environs District; Jozef Gazdik in Trebisov District; Miloslav Dvorak in Plzen-North District; Ondrej Saling in Galanta District; Jan Mikulas in Velky Krtis District; and Ondrej Olah in Stara Lubovna District.

According to RUDE PRAVO, district and municipal party conferences in the remaining 60 localities are to be held on 21 and 22 February 1981.

Bilak at Presov Conference

AU191529 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Feb 81 p 1

["SK"-signed report on the CPSL District Conference in Presov, held on 14-15 February 1981]

[Excerpt] During the rich discussion Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, took the floor. He thanked the Presov communists and other working people for their good work. At the same time he pointed out that the tasks which are awaiting us will require more creative efforts, improved political-educational work, increased standards of management and a high level of responsibility and discipline at every workplace.

Ensuring a further successful development of our economy, Comrade Vasil Bilak said, is unthinkable without a more effective utilization of science and technology and without consistently intensifying economic integration with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

He also spoke about the international situation, especially about the situation in Europe and the dangerous policy of the United States. He stressed that the Soviet Union, which is the guarantor of social progress and peace, cannot be dealt with from a position of strength. No imperialist attacks aimed at weakening the Soviet Union, at weakening and destabilizing the socialist community, can succeed. The Polish workers class, too, will ultimately come to understand that those who are without justification appropriating the right to speak on its behalf are, in reality, exponents of the rightwing. No one but the PZPR--communists--can be a true representative of the Polish working people.

The Soviet Union's principled peace policy, the cohesion of the socialist community and the strengthening of the international communist and national liberation movement provide a guarantee that the process of easing international tension will continue. Comrade Vasil Bilak expressed the conviction that our party, our people will contribute their share through dedicated work for socialism to a successful struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

Kapek at Prague Meeting

LD192256 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The contents and organizational preparation of the Prague City Conference of the CPCZ, to be held 7-8 March in the Palace of Culture, were on the agenda of today's session of the Prague city party committee. At the close of the session an address was delivered by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague city party committee. He assessed the progress of the district conferences so far.

COMMUNISTS WARNED ON BLIND SUPPORT OF DEMANDS

AU191700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "State of High Degree of Activity"]

[Excerpt] To talk with people... This is an old principle, well-tested in hundreds of revolutionary struggles. It resounds now also at every precongress gathering. But is this principle everywhere filled with the appropriate content? Many of the ranking personnel should ponder that question, ranking personnel who rarely, and when they do then only pro forma, go among the people on worksites; ranking personnel who spend most of their time over papers and on the road, and who not infrequently make decisions without involving those concerned, and then are surprised that people do not comprehend correct, realistic and obvious issues, that they do not accept them for their own and do not push them as in their own interest. However, we also do not visualize the oneness of communists and the interests and needs of the working people, in that they will mechanically and uncritically take over "people's demands." One has to talk with people in the spirit of actively molding their thinking. that means clarifying the causes and broader contexts of our problems and intentions, more than once dispersing ingrained illusions, and uncompromisingly defending the real interests of the working people, in which the most important are all social interests, and tomorrow's interests come before today's. It would be easy and certainly popular, but immensely wrong, to "unite" on a platform of various local--although sensible and necessary--demands, which, however, in view of the existing possibilities are unrealistic, whether they concern the construction of this or that, or permitting concessions and exceptions, and keep on "forcing through" all this against the "lack of understanding from above." Also, in a conflict between a really exacting executive and an undisciplined subordinate, communists should now show their understanding for the needs and opinions of the people by supporting the subordinate worker against his superior only out of some sort of "principle" to demonstrate that they are not separating themselves from the masses. On the other hand, they should not recognize only the managers as the "bearers" of all social interests and regard subordinates as a homogenous mass which does not see and does not realize its real interests.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

LD191950 Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Feb (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Canadian Deputy Secretary of State for External Affairs Jean M. Touchette here today.

The ministers discussed the state and possibility of further development of bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada, and exchanged their opinions on the problems of today's international situation.

During the stay of J. M. Touchette in Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak-Canadian consultations between him and his Czechoslovak counterpart Mecislav Jablonsky took place.

U.S. ACCUSATION ON TRAINING TERRORISTS DENIED

LD191802 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Yesterday some American newspapers came out again with allegedly inside reports saying that American and Israeli intelligence services reportedly possess reliable facts about the training of terrorists in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. And this contention was made also by former CIA Director William Colby. In fact he uttered this false accusation several days after the new American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, at his first press conference, surprized the whole world by saying that the Reagan administration would give priority to the so-called struggle against international terrorism, instead of for human rights. Already at that time it was clear at first sight that this was an attempt on the part of Washington to discredit the socialist countries, to undermine the influence of the communist and workers' parties in the developed capitalist states and to paralyze the national liberation struggle in Latin America, Asia and Africa. The practices of this American campaign show at the same time that it was born in the staff rooms of the notorious American intelligence service, the CIA; especially alarming is the fact that the American secretary of state himself has adopted its methods.

Former CIA boss William Colby is aiding heavily in this game, and so is a former Czechoslovak general, Jan Sejna, who fled from Czechoslovakia in 1968 not on political grounds but because of his embezzlement of state property. After his flight he came into the hands of the CIA, and this organization is systematically using his name whenever it is to give a semblance of authenticity to fabricated actions against the socialist countries. This is no new trick but it is so worn out today that it is more than transparent. This fact is singled out by Italian newspapers.

The magazine PANORAMA said recently that it was Sejna who reportedly brought to the West information about camps at Doupov where so-called Red Brigades were allegedly trained. And PANORAMA adds that it has been known for a long time in Britain that every one of Sejna's words was edited by certain groups in the CIA. The Italian Communist Party daily newspaper, L'UNITA, says on this: It is good to realize that Sejna fled from Czechoslovakia in 1968 and became after that an American national and is being paid by the CIA. He could not bring any information about the training of Italian terrorists in Czechoslovakia, for black terrorism in Italy came into being only in 1969, and the so-called Red Brigades several years after that.

This evidently does not bother those in Washington who are now launching a campaign against Czechoslovakia--gentlemen from the American CIA who rely evidently on people's ignorance, on their inclination to uncritically accept certain sensations. However, as the response to this tricky and hypocritical campaign in Italy itself shows, it is not as simple as that. People are not prepared to swallow everything that is cooked up in the CIA kitchen.

Rather, they ask themselves what connection is there between the present anti-Soviet and anti-Czechoslovak campaigns and previous disclosures made by the Italian magazine, L'EUROPEO, which said that the American General Westmoreland, some time ago, called upon the United States special services to make use of extremist organizations in Italy and elsewhere in the interests of the United States.

All this proves that we are witnessing a premeditated tricky game of the American Intelligence services which, unfortunately, is becoming part of the U.S. official policy.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON REAGAN, GRAIN EMBARGO

LD141510 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 14 Feb (CTK)--Ronald Reagan's course in the question of the U.S. embargo on grain supplies to the Soviet Union "is another evidence of the attitude of the U.S. bourgeoisie to pre-election promises", RUDE PRAVO commented today.

Recalling that already as a Republican nominee for the Presidency Ronald Reagan was speaking about the embargo started by his political rival James Carter, the paper noted that after coming to the White House Reagan has failed to fulfill his greatest election promise to lift it.

The American bourgeoisie makes it clear that "Americans can be told anything, that they can be flooded with promises which means that they are being cheated and deceived, only if the 'democratic whirlwind' gets the necessary embellishment. This is a highly offensive, despising and overlooking approach to the American people who are being told that bourgeois politicians are their servants", the paper wrote.

YOUTH FUNCTIONARIES MEET ON 'LESSONS' DOCUMENT

AU200953 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Feb 81 p 2

["IZ"-signed report: "Seminar of Socialist Youth Union Functionaries"]

[Text] The departmental Socialist Union of Youth organization attached to the CPCZ Central Committee's political college in Bratislava, in cooperation with the Bratislava city committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, yesterday organized a seminar for youth functionaries devoted to "lessons drawn from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress and the youth movement." The reports, which will enrich the Socialist Union of Youth theory, were prepared by the teachers and students of the college.

MALTREATMENT OF BRITISH DIPLOMAT DISMISSED

AU191327 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 81 p 2

[Karel Kratochvil commentary in the column "Notes": "Thief Cries: 'Catch Thief'"]

[Text] Last week the British conservative newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH carried on its front page an article claiming--undoubtedly on the basis of information from British Government sources--that Czechoslovak security bodies had proceeded "harshly" against the air attache of the British Embassy in Prague.

What actually happened? Together with the military and air attache of another NATO member country, Lt Gen O. Knight made a trip to Southern Bohemia on 4 February. As is demonstrably proved by documents at the disposal of our official bodies, the two soldiers were not in the least concerned with getting to know the beauties of nature during their "picnic," but with an activity that is quite incompatible with their diplomatic position. They took no notice of traffic regulations, either--regulations which also apply to diplomats, as is well known. They caused a traffic accident and drove away.

Therefore, it is neither surprising nor in any way extraordinary that our security bodies had to react in the way our laws instruct them. At the same time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conveyed a sharp protest to the ambassadors of these countries in the CSSR.

And now the DAILY TELEGRAPH is tendentiously striving to conjure up "ghosts" in CSSR-British relations by its article which shows an anti-Czechoslovak orientation. But in fact this newspaper had never contributed toward the positive development of these relations and, as can be seen, even now it is doing everything to damage their improvement.

Well, since the DAILY TELEGRAPH is now wringing its hands over the "harsh" procedure of our official bodies, it will do no harm to recall the coarse violent policy action against the second secretary of the CSSR Embassy in London. This happened last year, almost in the center of the British capital, and without the least reason. To this very day there has been no explanation forthcoming on this matter from the British authorities.

The diplomats' mission is to contribute to good relations between countries. But the activity of the attaches mentioned above had nothing in common with this. What's more, they had both grossly violated the laws of their host country. The DAILY TELEGRAPH keeps silent about all this. Instead it adds its grist to the mill of the anti-Czechoslovak campaign. It should rather sweep up in front of its own door.

PLANNED TRADE EXCHANGE WITH USSR OUTLINED

LD192310 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Summary] In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Czechoslovakia will import from the Soviet Union 19 million tons of oil and more than 8 billion cubic meters of gas.

Mutual exchange of goods is to grow in the Seventh 5-Year Plan by 36 percent to reach a turnover of R40 million. A substantial part of Czechoslovak imports will be in raw materials, primary oil and natural gas.

Czechoslovak exports to the USSR will also maintain their traditional character. One thing, however, is new: On the basis of agreements signed last year there is to be a decisive qualitative change--the times when mere quantitative increases were enough are gone.

Two thirds of our exports to the USSR are represented by machine engineering: electric locomotives, Tatra trucks, cutting and shaping tools, streetcars, trolley cars, marine engines, and measuring instruments and electronics.

Journalists learned these facts at a seminar organized today in Prague by the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and the Office of the Federal Government Presidium.

RESHUFFLE IN CZECHOSLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

AU201017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Functionaries of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Appointed"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Feb--At the proposal of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences [CSAV], the CSSR Government has appointed academicians Premysl Rys and Josef Riman, whom it released from the post of CSAV's scientific secretary, deputy chairmen of the CSAV. CSAV correspondent member Ladislav Kubicek has been appointed new CSAV scientific secretary.

CPCZ DAILY URGES MORE INDEPENDENT DECISIONMAKING

AU201238 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Problems Must Be Dealt With in the Production Field"]

[Excerpts] The implementation of the principle that economic production units, their general directorates, now constitute the decisive link of management does not have the least impact on the demand that the decisive problems must be dealt with directly in production--in enterprises and plants. Experience shows that the easiest way of solving problems is to deal with them directly where they originate--as a rule, only a small part of them exceeds the enterprises' authority and potential.

Shifting the decisive level of management from the enterprise to the economic production unit--which is one of the elements of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy--thus cannot be interpreted as legalizing an incorrect practice that used to occur frequently in the enterprise sphere. As soon as a problem cropped up no ways were sought to solving it directly in the production field, but the problem was submitted for decision to a higher level. That was, admittedly, a slow process, but it was convenient. The responsibility for a solution was adopted by someone else. When that person made a correct decision, everything was fine. When the decision was based on inadequate insight into the matter, there was a possibility that it would be erroneous. But the enterprise sphere did not feel affected by it: We were instructed from above to do it this way. That was one of the manifestations of thinking and of approaching problems to which we must put an end.

The aforementioned malpractice was frequently criticized, but those who were targeted seemed to ignore the criticism--either deliberately because they would have to bother about unpleasant things, or unconsciously because they were captives of their habitual routine and the idea did not even occur to them that it might be possible--and desirable--to work differently. However, for the sake of justice it must be added that the malpractice was not ingrained just in the enterprise sphere but was also manifested in the activity of employees of general directorates. They, too, were sometimes not at all eager to grapple with problems and preferred to delegate them in the same direction--upward, to the ministries.

The elevation of economic production units to the status of the main level of management has markedly enhanced their authority but it has also increased the tasks for the fulfillment of which they are fully responsible. They must now come to terms with their problems themselves--naturally, as long as it is within their competence and possibilities, but such is the absolute majority of all cases. It can be anticipated that the general directorates will now more consistently demand that the enterprises run by them resolve the problems that concern them themselves. This newly emphasized element makes sense and is highly needed.

Improving management and planning cannot consist merely of issuing new regulations because--as has been corroborated by bitter experience--even those can be circumvented. It consists, above all, of adopting a new way of thinking and a new approach to solving both serious and day-to-day matters. The main thing is not to engage in speculation as to how and where to pass on a problem but to seek ways and methods of solving it.

It is, above all, up to the ranking and managerial personnel not to expect that their problems will be resolved somewhere else but to employ all their knowledge, abilities and experience to resolve them themselves. Each of them will not succeed in it immediately; the routine that has been practiced heretofore has entered the bloodstream of many to such a degree that the habit became an iron shirt, and they will first have to exert great efforts to get rid of this old malpractice. However, those who will fail, who will not convince themselves, will hardly be able under the new conditions, with the new criteria being in force, to continue working as they used to.

To use the words of the poet: New times require new deeds.

BRIEFS

COLOTKA-TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR MEETING--Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received in Bratislava today Noureddine Mejdoub, the Tunisian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his taking up this diplomatic post in our country. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 16 Feb 81 LD]

CETEKA-LUXEMBOURG CP AGREEMENT--Prague, 12 Feb (CETEKA)--Chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg Rene Urbany visited CETEKA News Agency on Thursday and discussed the promotion of cooperation between CETEKA and press organs of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. On this occasion Rene Urbany and CETEKA Central Director Otakar Svercina signed an agreement on cooperation, under which CETEKA and the daily of Luxembourg communists ZEITUNG VUM LETZEBURGER VOLLEK will extend their exchange of news reports, articles and photographs relating to important events in Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 12 Feb 81 LD]

ARGENTINE ENVOY'S DEPARTURE--Alberto Felipe Dumont, ambassador of the Republic of Argentina, departed on 4 February from the CSSR after completing his mission. He was seen off by Josef Hroch, deputy head of diplomatic protocol in the CSSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

CSSR, GDR PARTY COOPERATION--A delegation of the GDR Christian Democratic Party [CDU] led by Gerald Goetting, party chairman and deputy chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, had talks in Prague with a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL] led by Frantisek Toman, CSL chairman and minister of the Czech Socialist Republic. At the close of their talks an agreement on mutual contacts and cooperation for 1981 was signed. On 5 February the CDU delegation left Prague for home. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 6 Feb 81 p 1 AU]

PRAGUE CENSUS--According to preliminary census results issued by the city administration of the Czech statistical office in Prague the CSSR capital had 1,182,862 inhabitants by the census deadline, 1 November 1980. The male population was 553,162; the female population 629,700. A total of 19.7 percent of Prague citizens were in the 0-14 age group; 59.4 percent in the 15-59 age group and 20.9 percent were above 60. A total of 622,470 Prague citizens, that is 52.6 percent, were "economically active." There are 79,769 permanently inhabited houses in Prague: 59.5 percent of them are family houses, 37 percent are apartment houses and 3.5 percent are "other" buildings. There are 448,034 apartments in the CSSR capital: 84.4 percent of them are in cooperative and apartment houses; 14.4 percent in family houses and 1.2 percent in"other" houses. A total of 167,100 apartment have one room, 144,200 two rooms and 136,700 three or more rooms. A total of 84.6 percent of all apartments have a bathroom or a shower; 95.6 percent water supply; 75.9 percent gas; and 52.8 percent central heating. According to census results, there are 80 refrigerators, 42 washing machines, 30 automatic washing machines, 74 television sets, 5 color television sets, 23 weekend cottages and 38 passenger cars per 100 Prague households. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 6 Feb 81 pp 1,2 AU]

KAEUBLER COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM

DW191438 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1109 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] Late last night U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered his State of the Union message before both Houses of Congress. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports from Washington.

The number of Americans following Reagan's message on television was certainly larger than on other occasions when U.S. Presidents speak. This probably was due to the fact that millions of Americans wanted to know how things are to proceed in the United States, which in Reagan's words in passing through the worst crisis since the Great Depression in 1930. Reagan's address, therefore, was less a State of the Union message than a statement on the country's economic situation. The ship of state has gotten out of control, the U.S. President said, noting that the United States has the highest rate of inflation in 60 years, that 8 million Americans are jobless, that U.S. industry has the lowest growth rate compared to all industrial states and that the state indebtedness approaches the astronomic sum of 1 million billion [as heard]. If things are not to deteriorate even more, warned Reagan, something must be done now.

The U.S. President, who has been in office for month, then presented the economic program of his administration to Congress. To reduce the alarming budget deficit which accelerates inflation, hollows out the economy and undermines the position of the United States, the President has demanded budgetary cuts that none of his predecessors dared to introduce. The arms budget, the unproductive sector which takes every fourth dollar away from the U.S. economy, is not affected by these cuts. On the contrary, arms expenditures are taboo. They will even be increased in this and the next fiscal years by 34 percent, as the new economic program shows.

The axe will primarily be applied to welfare programs, and this to an unprecedented extent. Unemployment benefits will be paid for 26 months only. There will be no school meals for hundreds of thousands of children. Millions of poor families will no longer get food coupons. Federal funds for the vocational training of youths will be cancelled. Medical aid for the poor and aged will be curtailed. Relief payments for large families will be reduced. Social housing construction, which has been at a low level anyway, will fall under the responsibility of the cities which stagger from one financial crisis to the next. Important research projects in the fields of solar energy, synthetic fuel and space will be reduced or even totally dropped.

All are to bear the burden, demands the President, so as to get the ship of state under control again. But big business will be granted huge tax reliefs, state regulations will be abolished to give the big companies even more economic freedom. Sacrifices have to be made by those who have already been punished bitterly by the continuing crisis.

SED OFFICIALS 'HORRIFIED' OVER SITUATION IN POLAND

LD201214 Hamburg DPA in German 0940 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (DPA)--At the recent SED Bezirk delegates conference in the GDR, senior SED officials declared that they are "horrified" at the "yielding" attitude of the Polish party and state leadership and expressed themselves in favor of tough measures for the restoration of law and order in Poland. A report by Information Bureau West on Friday added that the first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED Executive, Kurt Tiedke, admitted that "lack of understanding" in the party is growing fast. "Why a more determined halt is not being called to the antisocialist counterrevolutionary activities in the Polish Peoples' Republic."

Thanks to the strength of the USSR and all socialist states, Tiedke said, there is no force "capable of taking Poland out of the community of socialist states." The Polish people would be "spared much suffering" if the Polish leadership were to draw concrete conclusions from the current assessments about the "counterrevolutionary activities."

HONECKER ON 'FICTION' OF GERMANY IN PREWAR BORDERS

LD191313 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Feb 81 p 9

[Part II of Yves Moreau interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin in February: "The GDR and the Problems of Security and Detente in Europe"]

[Text] Berlin, February--Erich Honecker, SED secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, granted me an interview for the first time 9 years ago. The world has changed since then. I remember that I gave the interview which Erich Honecker granted me the heading: "It Is High Time To Establish Normal Relations Between France and the GDR." That was done in 1973.

Concluding today's meeting and in reply to my thanks and wishes for new successes, notably for the 10th SED Congress which takes place next April, Erich Honecker asked me to express his friendship and his "best wishes for peace and happiness to France's great people" and to the French communists "with whom," he told me, "we have strong ties."

The embrace which he gave me when I took leave of him was all the more warm and fraternal since it was not part of the usual protocol rules laid down for audiences with heads of state.

I had asked Erich Honecker to assess the current international situation, the favorable evolution in the world balance of forces and also the persistent dangers, new threats and the need to pursue detente and safeguard peace.

Erich Honecker: Peace is a major objective of our party's policy. This stems from our communist view of the world and from the very nature of socialist society. In our country nobody stands to gain anything from arms production.

There are also the lessons of history. After two world wars which ravaged Europe and which started from German territory--two wars which caused the French people so much suffering--nothing is more important than to make every effort for peace.

Halting the Arms Race

Yves Moreau: Where do the threats come from?

Erich Honecker: Some NATO circles, and especially some U.S. circles, prefer confrontation to detente and are stepping up the arms race. They are trying to justify that choice, but the fact is that it threatens to lead mankind to the brink of the nuclear abyss.

The most aggressive imperialist circles would undoubtedly like to gain military superiority over the socialist community. That is the aim of NATO's long-term program adopted in Washington in May 1978, the decision on nuclear missiles taken in Brussels in December 1979, and the U.S. failure to ratify the SALT II agreements. Thus arms escalation has been revived.

To safeguard peace we must above all halt this arms race. Europe--and not only Europe--needs real progress toward disarmament without further delay.

Yves Moreau: How can that be achieved?

Erich Honecker: During their meeting in Warsaw in May 1980, the Warsaw Pact states proposed a series of constructive measures. These are reasonable, realistic measures which are even more pertinent today. They involve progress in the Geneva disarmament negotiations and in the Vienna conference on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe. Agreement at the Madrid meeting on convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament would be very important.

Despite all the contrary efforts by some NATO circles, the effects of detente persist. The peoples are demonstrating their desire for peace with greater strength. In my opinion it is reasonable to think that we will succeed in developing the detente process further, in promoting disarmament and in ensuring that peace, detente and security become the fundamental and lasting rules governing international policy. Alongside its allies the GDR will not baulk at any of the necessary efforts to attain that.

The Cold Wind Blowing From the FRG

Yves Moreau: Relations between the GDR and the FRG have cooled recently. What are the reasons for this?

Erich Honecker: Relations between the GDR and the FRG could be improved. Over the past few years significant progress had been made in relations between the two German states. These relations reflected the principles established in the Helsinki Final Act and undoubtedly contributed to detente.

However, the move to confrontation which some NATO circles are seeking is having repercussions. The excessive arming of the Western alliance, to which the FRG is proud to contribute to a large extent, is creating serious obstacles to new progress in the normalization of reciprocal relations.

It must be added that the politicians in Bonn are still refusing to take account of the situation resulting from World War II and postwar evolution. The fiction of a Germany within its 1937 borders constantly reappears in their statements and their practical decisions.

Yves Moreau: Does not Bonn go so far as to invoke a document dating from Kaiser Wilhelm II's days to justify the FRG's claim to represent "all Germans?"

Erich Honecker: This chauvinist nostaglia and these revanchist ambitions are, of course, completely ridiculous. But they are obstinately cherished to the detriment of peace and good-neighborly relations.

A Troubled Border

For our part we think that the two German states must assume great responsibility for guaranteeing peace.

Their border coincides with the demaraction line between the socialist and capitalist systems, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Then there are history's lessons. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. How important it would be if the GDR and FRG both contributed to adding military detente to political detente!

For our part we will continue to try to normalize relations between the GDR and the FRG. However, we must not disguise the fact that it will be a long road.

Yves Moreau: What are the preconditions for success?

Erich Honecker: To make progress it is vital to bear in mind constantly that these relations can only be relations between two sovereign states, independent of one another and having equal rights. That means above all that borders and territorial integrity must be fully respected and that the principle of noninterference must be strictly observed.

We must take realities as the basis: anything else is empty words. One reality, which the FRG constantly seeks to dispute as regards the GDR, is that there is no state whose nationals do not enjoy citizenship of that state.

Yves Moreau: In other words GDR citizens must be recognized as GDR citizens. Mr De La Palice [16th century Frenchman renowned for stating the obvious] would not have doubted it. But Bonn wants them to be half GDR citizens and half FRG citizens. That is as stupid as claiming that a woman is only half pregnant, as a West German weekly recently pointed out. But didn't the Bundeswehr go so far as to issue a draft notice to a member of the GDR's official mission in Bonn? When will he be prosecuted for insubordination?

Erich Honecker: These ludicrous claims must indeed be ended. If both sides show a reasonable attitude, a sense of reality and good will, many things are possible.

The GDR and France

Yves Moreau: What is your assessment of relations between the GDR and France?

Erich Honecker: They are being developed. They were boosted in 1973 with the establishment of diplomatic relations. Contacts in the political and economic spheres are carried out in the two peoples' interests. Many agreements have been successfully implemented. Economic relations have attained an appreciable volume. For instance, bilateral trade has doubled since 1973. Those are all encouraging facts. We do not consider relations between the GDR and France solely from the viewpoint of bilateral relations; beyond those relations we see their significance for guaranteeing peace and promoting cooperation in Europe. It is in that spirit that we attach importance to their intensification.

In our view there is still great potential in this respect, and it must be exploited.

We will continue in the future to play our part in developing active, constructive and dynamic cooperation with the French Republic. I include in this relations in the economic and political spheres as well as relations in sporting, cultural and scientific matters. We will continue to make systematic efforts to extend the cooperation and friendship between our two peoples.

MISSILE OPPONENTS UNDER 'MALEVOLENT ATTACK' IN FRG

AU191625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 81 p 2

[Commentary by "G.P.": "The Witch Hunt Against Missile Opponents Is Going On"]

[Text] At the moment, the FRG is once again haunted, this time by the bogie of "aversion to military efforts" ["wehrunwille"]. What is meant by this is the more and more open resistance of broad sections of the population against NATO's crazy arms-race policy which Bonn actively supports. Politicians of the established parties and bourgeois mass media have jointly launched a baiting campaign in order to silence the voices of critical reason. Political observers speak of a witch-hunt atmosphere which is reminiscent of the worst times of the Adenauer era.

The "Hansen case" and the "Bastian case" clearly illustrate the methods which are used to silence unpopular political critics. The means which are used range from deliberate misunderstanding--the most innocuous--through malevolent defamation and insinuation to personal insult and discrimination. However, both these prominent figures need not depend on pity and mercy; they have enough courage and firmness of character to defend themselves--they have proven that more than once. Moreover, they are confirmed in their attitude by the increasing criticism of the NATO missile decision by the FRG population and among SPD members.

Recent developments, however, provide us with an object lesson as to how people with diverging political opinions are treated in the FRG: teachers and train drivers are banned from working in their jobs, because they openly support fundamental political and social rights as DKP members. A father is deprived of custody of his child by a court ruling. The reason for this is given above. The Bonn politicians and the yellow press brand SPD Deputy Karl-Heinz Hansen as suffering from "behavioral disorders" and as a "cracked loner," because he supports what millions of people think reasonable: security by arms limitation and disarmament. Even DIE ZEIT, a weekly published in Hamburg, drops its liberal attitude and defames Hansen as a "scatterbrain" whose "only characteristic of an intellectual is a bald forehead." So what is more natural than to quickly remove from circulation or muzzle such "criminal subjects?" First defame a man publicly with every trick of the trade, and then finish him off politically and professionally, and socially ostracize him. That is the way they are doing it, and it is nothing new.

Similar practices are used in the campaign against former Bundeswehr General Gert Bastian. In the monopolistic newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, Weinstein, former member of the Nazi general staff, angrily argues that Bastian is a "constant nuisance" and "outsider" who for reasons of "self-assertion.... has thrown his political aims in with the 'peace camp.'" The theses he advocates "before leftist professors and persons with communist sympathies," are "those of Soviet propaganda." He is an "agent of Moscow," therefore. Where better arguments are lacking, anticommunist denunciation comes in. Nothing new here, either.

The purpose of this campaign is as filthy as the means employed: They want to blunt the edge of the movement against the nuclear missiles plans by defaming and employing reprisals against the speakers of the movement. They strike at these persons, but mean to hit others. Their intimidation attempt is directed against all those social democrats, communists, trade unionists, Christians and young people in the FRG who, out of a sense of national responsibility, advocate a course of arms limitation and disarmament. This front is growing stronger and broader in Western Europe and especially in the FRG. It comprises men of the most diverse and even contradictory political and ideological convictions.

The malevolent attacks on Hansen and Bastian show the dilemma in which the arms race fanatics find themselves, because more and more people refuse to follow a policy that is threatening peace and their own lives. This is manifested by tens of thousands of signatures under the Krefeld appeal and the strong response to the Bielefeld initiative of social democratic deputies to terminate the Brussels missile decision.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES TROOPS, URGES THEM ON

LD192230 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Speech by GDR Defense Minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann at 19 February Dresden SED delegate conference in the National People's Army and Border Troops--recorded]

[Text] It is my privilege to convey to the 12th delegate conference of the Socialist Unity Party of German's organizations in the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops the most fraternal combat greetings from the members and candidates of the Central Committee, its Politburo, and the general secretary, our commander in chief, Comrade Erich Honecker.

Every communist knows from the documents of the 13th meeting and of the international communist and workers' movement that our party, the CPSU and the other fraternal parties consider the international situation increasingly dangerous. Every day we hear in news broadcasts and read in the papers about the brutal actions engaged in by imperialism and its henchmen in Central America and South Africa--how cleverly they are trying to undermine the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic and the hypocritical way in which they justify their revanchism vis-a-vis the German workers and peasants power. In order to psychologically justify before the public the enormous arms expenditure imposed by the imperialists on their own population dozens of studies by strategic experts are being published. But, naturally, we will not be intimidated or feel scared by such statements. We are not impressed by any wonder weapons or pious protestations. They only confirm, as Comrade Erich Honecker said in the Council of State on Monday, that we, honestly and correctly, and in conformity with the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, in conformity with the revolutionary traditions of the workers' movement, have at no time allowed the foundations of the power of the workers and peasants to be shaken, but have always strengthened and protected them. Since a better life for all workers, our children and the veterans, can only flourish in peace, the party will continue to provide the defenders of peace with modern arms and equipment, combat and command facilities, buildings and training institutions, and enable them to meet at all times our military class order.

The party leadership has no doubt that the members of the army, Border Troops and civilian employees undertake in proven fashion all necessary efforts to enable them to come up also in the future with solid results, our National People's Army and our Border Troops will always honorably meet the expectations of the party of the working class. And it is with confidence that we face our 10th party congress. [applause]

LE MONDE SERIES EXPOUNDS ON GDR'S TWO FACES'

LD201011 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 81 p 5

[Part III of Bernard Brigouleix East Berlin article: "Tension-Proof East Germany Immune to Tension." III. "The GDR Is Not What You Think It Is"]

[Excerpt] The general impression which I have got from a series of talks with East German leaders at various levels is that there is a strange gap between the degree of culture, intelligence, knowledge of Western realities and political thought among most of these leaders and the sinisterly militant tone, Manichaean to the point of caricature, of a propaganda continually hammered in by the written and audiovisual media, ubiquitous slogans and even the least important "official" statements.

The Truth Game

It is no surprise that the legal country and the real country coexist so openly while pretending to be unaware of each other. The surprise is that when exercising their functions so many "officials" can recite a catechism whose heaviness would make the wooden language so dear to other Marxist orators seem in comparison as light as air, even though they are speaking to people of whose occasionally caustic sharpness, sense of realities and knowledge--acquired with Western television's help--of that Western universe which they continually vilify, they are aware better than anyone else and usually are, at least in private.

Undoubtedly, this is not a specifically East German or even socialist phenomenon, far from it. But in the GDR this double game with the truth is taken surprisingly far. "Yes, we stop people from leaving because we need them here," one official stated after admitting the inanity of the argument that the construction of the Berlin Wall and the entire inter-German barrier was exclusively the result of a desire to prevent any infiltration of spies. "In a socialist economy, that is, an economy of shortages..." Another official--a journalist who can hardly be suspected of being a dissident--began, even though he immediately added that socialism is in fact a transitional and consequently a difficult period, but did not hesitate to add a few minutes later: "In our country corruption is the evil, the fact that people use their influence to obtain an automobile or an apartment."

And what can be said about the disarming frankness of that woman representative of a highly official organization--also a person with absolutely orthodox views--who explained: "What we lack are all those small bistros which you have in Paris where everybody talks politics.... People here are not sufficiently interested in politics. Contrary to what you in the West believe, we do not have to eliminate potential candidates for various elections in order to keep only the 'good' ones. On the contrary, we have to continually encourage people to commit themselves, be active and criticize...."

Double talk aimed at favorably impressing a Western visitor passing through? A discreet desire to "pass on the message" while asserting unquestionable support for the government? Maybe, but it could also be merely a demonstration of that critical intelligence in which so many Germans on both sides of their common border excel despite the use of diehard cliches. The "good stories" about the rulers told by even the most loyal supporters of the authorities represent a universal and maybe an especially socialist tradition. However, it is a question of something different here--people neither make fun of nor dramatize things but compensate for the propaganda's simplism by the subtlety of an unofficial analysis. For their interlocutor's benefit, obviously, but mainly for their own.

Intellectuals' Role

It probably is not by mere chance that faced with the accusations directed--wrongly, according to them--against their country by foreign opinion, the supporters of the "New Germany" (as it is often called here) readily call on intellectuals as witnesses for the defense. And also on all those who contribute to intellectual life in the GDR. "Of course we have some dissidents," the director of the Dresden intelligentsia club (a kind of cultural center magnificently installed in a mansion overlooking the Elbe) admitted. "Most of them are people who publish their work in the West more profitably than they could do here and whose heads have been turned by their royalties. Especially since in the FRG they are allowed for political reasons to achieve a kind of fame which they could not achieve in our country. But they are of very marginal importance and--you must admit this--most of them can leave the country." Not to say that they either have to leave or rather are prevented from returning, like Wolf Biermann, who was deprived of his nationality during a tour in the West. Not all of them have had this kind of opportunity with a sting in the tail--Professor Havemann, who has long been under house arrest and held almost incommunicado, knows something about this.

In general, however, provided he devotes his efforts to a discipline not unduly prone to politicization and prefers wave mechanics or sculpture to literature or political economy, even an intellectual lacking enthusiasm with respect to the regime can live quietly in the GDR and enjoy a social status quite comparable with the status which he would enjoy in the West. Socialist Germany has made a spectacular effort to spread culture quite comparable with its effort in the sphere of sports, even though it is much less known outside its borders. What kind of culture? Socialist above all, of course, but not exclusively.

Even though the USSR, for instance, remains the major supplier of foreign works translated and distributed in the GDR (especially scientific works), France occupies a good place--the leading place among Western countries--with some indubitably "bourgeois" authors. Nor is West German literature the poor relation among these cultural imports--work by Thomas Mann and Heinrich Boll can be found in the GDR and not at all clandestinely even though newspapers of an unquestionably high cultural level such as FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG have been banned (except in some international hotels in East Berlin) and are ruthlessly seized by the Border Troops if you inadvertently have them in your suitcase when entering the country....

Contrary to official phraseology, this East German intellectual elite is not far from constituting, with the political class, a kind of new bourgeoisie enjoying most of the privileges which the old bourgeoisie used to enjoy. "We had to take into account the fascination which the West might have for intellectuals with respect to living standards and various facilities," the director of the Dresden intelligentsia club explained. "Especially at a time when it was very easy to cross the border. However, it was also necessary to explain to the workers why we were prepared to grant the intellectuals such privileges. This was no easy task. As a result, the great majority of artists, scientists and writers prefer to stay here." With nonetheless some spectacular exceptions among those who, at one time or other, were able to choose....

SED'S AXEN RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

LD192010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN)--By means of joint actions of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces a rebuff must be administered to the imperialist policy of the arms drive and threats and interference in the affairs of others, and we must consistently continue along the path of detente and disarmament. This was stressed in Berlin today by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party.

During their friendly talks, the two sides condemned the dangerous policy of confrontation by the United States and the aggressive circles of NATO, and the escalation of the imperialist policy of interference in Central America and the Caribbean, in particular the attacks on the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador who are defending their right to national and social self-determination.

Clodomiro Almeyda reported on current issues of the struggle of Chile's antifascist forces against the Pinochet dictatorship. He said Chile is today a playground of the imperialist combines and a hell for the Chilean people. Despite the serious losses suffered by the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the other parties of the Popular Unity as a result of terror and persecution, the existence of each one of these parties is an incontrovertible fact.

The unity of action of socialists and communists is now more important than ever to ensure the broadest possible cooperation of all opponents of Fascist tyranny.

During the talks, which demonstrated the agreement of the SED and the Chilean Socialist Party in their assessment of international developments, Clodomiro Almeyda on behalf of his party thanked the SED and the GDR people for their active antifascist solidarity. Hermann Axen conveyed fraternal greetings from Secretary General of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker, and stressed that the SED will continue to support the struggle of the Chilean democrats and patriots.

BRIEFS

AID TO ETHIOPIA--Addis Ababa, 18 Feb (ADN)--A further consignment of the GDR Solidarity Committee for Ethiopia was handed over in Addis Ababa on Thursday. The relief consignment, which was financed from GDR working people's donations, includes diesel generator sets, tents, soap and equipment for large kitchens representing a total value of about M200,000. The consignment is intended for the victims of droughts and other disasters in various parts of the country. The secretary general of the Ethiopian Friendship and Solidarity Committee, Tibebu Shifferaw, and the first deputy chairman of the state relief and rehabilitation commission, Teshome Woldesemayat, expressed their thanks for the relief consignment which they described as a further expression of the time-tested solidarity of the GDR people with revolutionary Ethiopia. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 19 Feb 81 LD]

FRENCH DELEGATION'S VISIT--Representatives of the Friendship Society and of the parliamentary France-GDR friendship group visited Berlin for talks about bilateral questions as well as for joint efforts to continue detente in Europe. In this connection Philippe Machefer, vice president of the France-GDR Friendship Society and president of the friendship group in the Senate, as well as its vice president Serge Boucheny conducted talks with Dr Ernst Scholz, president of the GDR-France Friendship Society, and with Walter Kresse, chairman of the GDR-France friendship group in the People's Chamber. In a final press statement the French politicians, who had followed an invitation of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, emphasized that the talks conducted in Berlin contributed to advancing the proposal for a European disarmament conference at the Madrid conference. They stressed that full respect of the GDR's sovereignty is indispensable for securing peace in Europe. This also is in France's national interest, they said. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

FRENCH ASSOCIATION'S VISIT--A delegation of the French association of former work deportees headed by its General Secretary Andre Liagneau visited the GDR at the invitation of the GDR-France Friendship Society in the League for Friendship Among Peoples. In the talks the visitors appreciated the GDR's peace policy and expressed their concern about increasing international tensions which these days are further exacerbated by the intention of the U.S. Government to deploy neutron weapons in Europe. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

PARIS BANK BRANCH--Jacques Calvet, president of the Banque National de Paris, who arrived in the GDR capital for a visit on Thursday opened a representative office of this bank in the International trade center on the same day. During his visit he was received for talks by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; Horst Kaminski, president of the GDR State Bank; and Dr Werner Polze, president of the German Foreign Trade Bank. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

KADAR, PARTY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD201122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Excerpt] This morning the MSZMP delegation which is to attend the 26th CPSU Congress left for Moscow, headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Members of the delegation are Gyorgy Lazar, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andras Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Janos Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee member and department chief; and Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee member and Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, who will join the delegation in the Soviet capital. Seeing the party delegation off at Keleti railway station were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari; Janos Brutyo, chairman of the MSZMP's Central Control Committee; as well as several members of the government. Also present was Valery Musatov, charge d'affairs ad interim at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest.

SARLOS COMMENTS ON CHURCH, TRADE UNIONS, POLAND

LD200032 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The Patriotic People's Front [PPF] Congress next month will debate issues of socialist national unity, the expansion of socialist democracy, the position of national minorities living in Hungary and the front's international contacts. These issues were cited at an international press conference by the front's general secretary, Istvan Sarlos, who is also a member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Istvan Kollar attended the press conference for newsroom and (?he imparts) two interesting excerpts of Mr Sarlos' reply to questions:

In reply to a question about the role of the churches in the work of the Patriotic People's Front movement, Mr Sarlos said it had to be important because of the front's immense role in promoting the national unity, in the [word indistinct] solution of many problems and tasks facing the country. Many church leaders, including Cardinal Lekai, primate of the Roman Catholic Church, and Bishop Tibor Bartha of the Reformed Church, were actually members of the National Council of the PPF. They took part in all of its policy discussions on every aspect of Hungarian life. Mr Sarlos said it was worth recalling that when the draft guidelines for last year's congress of the HSWP were published, the first in a series of nationwide discussions on them was between the front's officials and the church leaders.

In answer to a question about the nature of political exchanges between the front and similar organizations or political parties in other countries, Mr Sarlos recalled last year's visit by the deputy mayor of Paris, a member of President Giscard's party. In an exchange of views at the front's headquarters, the subject of Poland had arisen and the French guest had asked whether Hungary would have independent trade unions. Mr Sarlos told the conference that he replied he could not see how the trade unions in Hungary could become any more independent than they were. Their general secretary participated in all cabinet meetings and trade union agreement was required for any domestic government decision. The deputy mayor of Paris had conceded that no trade union in France was ever represented in cabinet discussions and decisions.

Hungarian interest in Poland, Mr Sarlos said in reply to another question, was motivated not just by current events but by centuries of relationships and friendship between the Hungarian and the Polish peoples. Just one example of their friendship was the fact that following Poland's occupation by Nazi Germany in 1939 Polish army units sought and found refuge in Hungary.

Mr Sarlos said that the appointment of the new government in Poland has been a subject of public satisfaction in Hungary. So had the end (?to endless) strikes, as well as the fact that last week more than 60 percent of the Polish workers opted for work on what was officially a free Saturday.

DARVASI ON POLISH SITUATION, BEGINNING RENEWAL

AU200912 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Feb 81 p 3

[Istvan Darvasi article: "Poland: There Is a Way Out"]

[Text] The practice of building a socialist society is a vast area in which, although experiences of older countries and those with identical structures are available, each country must travel its own path and experiment and, indeed, toil to find its own methods, making allowances for geographical position and economic resources and state of development and its people's past, history, traditions, national characteristics, culture and emotions. It is a vital relevant question how the political leading role of the party of the worker class should be interpreted and exercised in various phases of construction and what the relationship of the worker class and its party should be with those they cooperate with in a class and political alliance. The development of socialist democracy and the methodology of its actual practice is also relevant. Also relevant--practically the cardinal factor--are economic policy and economic direction; that is, the manner in which a socialist country, guided by the conditions that prevail at the time of seizing power, sets out on the path of economic development that makes it already possible for the present generations to realize the advantages of socialism and that improves their position without a setback. What methods are used by that country in planning, directing and stimulating economic development?

Regarding any other explanation as superfluous, it can be concluded that subversive and counterrevolutionary attempts which are apparently or actually initiated from within, but which are always encouraged and supported by the bourgeoisie from abroad as well, including those we are witnessing in Poland today (PZPR Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Grabski's speech at the 9 February 1981 session) are always based on the real political and economic mistakes that are tolerated, committed or repeated for a long time by the leading party, the political leadership of a socialist country, which fails to realize in good time the need for correction. Characteristic mistakes are violation of socialist democracy, relations with allies and legality; a personality cult, which is intolerable for people with refined taste and character and inexplicable for well intentioned socialist people; distortions in the policy on nationalities and cadre policy and so forth; of economic mistakes, setting unrealistic objectives; distorting ratios between accumulation and consumption; a decline of the standard of living, without justifying it to the masses; a chronic shortage of consumer goods, in contrast to a conspicuously privileged position of some people and so forth--these are the most characteristic. All these mistakes necessarily undermine trust between leaders and those being led and result in a loss of credibility by institutions and organs that are very important from the viewpoint of relations with the masses, such as the radio, television and press. Without these, a counterrevolutionary attempt cannot have a chance. We should realize that the reason for mistakes is always political and economic subjectivism and voluntarism arising through faulty knowledge, vulgarization or simply incomprehension of Marxism, that is, misinterpretation of reality, failure to face facts, limitation of socialist democracy as a result of the latter, socialist democracy becoming formal and--which, too, is a consequence of the preceding faults--a counterselection [kontraszelekcio] in cadre policy.

A counterrevolutionary attempt can only take place where such distortions and deviations (meaning deviation from the Marxist class outlook and not departures from some dogmatized model under the latter) have occurred. From another viewpoint, political power disintegrates where the party's leading role and the prestige of socialist forces are impaired.

The strategic goal of counterrevolutionary command centers outside the socialist countries remains unchanged: preventing the victory of socialism and liquidating socialist societies. As for their tactics, the development and transformation of them can be traced precisely. Hungary, 1956: when the armed counterrevolutionary attempt ended in fiasco; in 1968 an attempt was made in Czechoslovakia to achieve a retrograde constitutional turnabout toward a bourgeois system. This, too, failed. Poland, 1980-81; an attempt to turn the worker class against its own social system through strikes accentuating constantly changing, escalated and unrealistic, that is, demagogic, economic and, more and more evidently, political demands, strikes in fact that plunge the country into economic and political ruin. Incidentally, we have already witnessed another variation on this method in Chile. They contrived there to turn the mass against the left-oriented Allende government by creating a shortage of goods with the aid of strikes by capitalist haulage contractors and foodstuff merchants. In light of all this, it is easier to explain what has been happening in Poland since last summer. The PZPR has admitted the mistakes that have been made and drawn numerous political and individual consequences. The government has reached agreement on increasing wages with the old and new trade unions and a process has begun to correct and renew policy, the policy of alliance, socialist democracy, economic policy and economic direction and to develop the practice of a socialism that is more in keeping with Polish conditions than the previous one. Several political measures inclined in that direction have been implemented.

Thus, one cannot simply ascribe to the organizers' political and economic inexperience the fact that, through production shortfalls and many billions of losses caused by the strikes that have been continuing for months, they prevented precisely that which, according to their announced slogans, they had taken up the cudgels for: to improve the material and social position of the working people. One might say that those who are unknowing and inexperienced in politics and the economy alike should not claim a leading role. The point is, however, that there is no question of inexperience here, because the spiritual leaders and inspirers are not quite identical with those whom we know from the open scene. They wanted exactly what has happened. They do not want to improve the position of the people, but to turn the working masses politically against socialism through strikes, disorganizing the economy, reducing the value of money and methodically increasing the shortage of goods. As was said before, this method was first tried out in Chile.

The fact that the strikes have a character beyond economic objectives, that is, political, is borne out, among other things, by every--even bourgeois--experience confirming that only goods that are produced can be distributed and only money that is backed by goods has a purchasing power. However, the organizers of the strikes have kept making repeated demands for wage increases and a reduction of work time and deliberately increased the shortage of goods and, locally and countrywide, increasingly transferred their demands to the political area, demanding the replacement of people, attacking institutions and intimidating supporters of socialism and party members. Very typical is the conflict provoked around Rural Solidarity. Since the beginning of the trade union movement, trade unions have been gatherings of workers, employees and people who do not own property--and that is what they are today also--against exploiters and capitalists. In socialism, endowed with appropriate rights, they represent, alongside local, institutional and industrial leaders, the daily interests of the working people and promote constructive work.

Because peasant farmers, with the name of Solidarity, are meant to be assembled in the Polish countryside today, although organizations protecting the interests of private farmers exist and operate, a political demand of a counterrevolutionary purpose is involved here as well. All this becomes clearer still if we know--and we do know--that voices demanding the possibility of increasing land property without hindrance, that is, the restoration of rural capitalism, have already been heard.

Agreements between the Polish Government and the old and newly established trade unions oblige the contracting sides to respect the country's socialist social order and property conditions and the international status of the Polish People's Republic. However, what has happened before our eyes is nothing but an endeavor to create, according to a well, considered plan, a situation where the central power is incapable of either restoring internal political stability or fulfilling its existing international obligations. This endangers the European--and, thus, the world political and military--balance of power and seriously threatens peace.

The interstate interdependence generally characteristic of our age applies to an increased degree to economic relations among the CEMA countries. In addition to the several billions of losses caused to date, the strikes that have been running wild are harming Poland's socialist partners as well as Poland itself in the way, among others, that the exports through which it obtains convertible currency and goods that can be purchased only in the capitalist world are diminishing.

The political character of a trade union or strike cannot be recognized from what its leaders, organizers, members and participants say about it. In addition to the proliferating and more and more audible political slogans demanding the overthrow of the country's social order and change of its international status, what is political is only the fact that, through unrealistic and thus demagogic demands, the worker class or part of it is being deceived and turned against its own social order.

A political leading force that thinks truly with responsibility and clearly realizes its responsibility--in this instance, the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic--could not undertake to reach a decision applicable for a long time or even ad hoc decisions that can be regarded as proper on important social, economic and administrative issues affecting the present and future of millions of people under pressure, coercion and blackmail, in an upset and hysterical atmosphere and amid a political disorientation of the masses.

The reports submitted at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and its resolution and the premier's exposition on Thursday show the way out of the present situation and enable the adherents of socialism to rally together, irrespective of their world outlook and religious conviction.

This writer's pen was guided by the concern and political experience of a person who, at an early age, but already with a communist conviction and the hope of a socialist future, participated in the battles of the 1944 Warsaw uprising, together with the best sons of Poland.

RADIO INTERVIEWS ZORIN, WYSOCKI, BERECZ 19 FEB

LD200024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1505 GMT 19 Feb 81

["Radio Diary" phone-in program presented by Gyorgy Bernath and Eva Vertes of Budapest Radio, putting listeners' questions to Janos Berecz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations, and including recorded interviews with Adam Wysocki, deputy spokesman of the Polish Government, and Valentin Zorin, chief commentator of Moscow Radio and Television--live]

[Excerpts] [Vertes] And now follows the interview which Ilona Baranyai had with Prof Valentin Zorin, chief commentator of Moscow Radio and Television.

[Begin recording] [Question] In the wake of the inauguration of the new American President, what sort of changes did the Soviet Union expect in the sphere of international relations, and in Soviet-American relations?

[Zorin, speaking in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] We did not expect any turn for the better. We were familiar with the election program of the Republican Party and the speeches its leaders made during the campaign. I cannot say that anything unexpected has happened, although there is a certain unexpected element connected with the excessively bellicose tone of the new administration. What is behind this? The attempt to feel us out, or perhaps they are bluffing; it is difficult to say. However, what is beyond doubt is that this tone does not accord with the realities of the present, particularly the international balance of power.

The strategic balance continues at the beginning of the 1980's, just as it existed in the 1970's, and the relations of strength are equal. According to signs, the new Washington leaders have not yet finally recognized this fact--that is the reason for their bellicoseness. However, they must take reality into consideration, that is, the reality of international existence. They must also take the internal situation of the United States into consideration. Reagan depicted the economic situation of the United States in dark colors even in his first television address. He used very strong language in claiming that the American economy is on the brink of catastrophe. He spoke about the decrease in productivity, said that the position of the United States in world markets has weakened, that inflation had become uncontrollable, that the national debt exceeds $80 billion. Then he blew the bugle for an attack.

It is a well-known fact that foreign policy is based on the internal situation. There is an obvious dissonance between the dark picture painted by Reagan of the American economy and the foreign policy tone of the administration. Finally, it must be said that the present line pursued by Washington creates serious misgivings in Western Europe, which knows well what the depredations of war mean. There are certain signs which indicate that several NATO countries do not wish to follow the Reagan endeavors. I believe therefore that we need not be excessively pessimistic in evaluating either the present international situation or the future of Soviet-American relations.

[Question] How do you evaluate the prospects of the SALT II treaty? Foreign Minister Gromyko has said on a number of occasions that the Soviet Union is willing to talk on any issue except the torpedoing of SALT II.

[Answer] Foreign Minister Gromyko, member of the Politburo, outlined the Soviet position on SALT II very clearly and precisely in his article in KOMMUNIST. SALT II was frozen by the Carter administration. The Soviet Government, just as before, is willing to negotiate on every question relating to the limitation of strategic armaments in the interests of the elimination of the very costly and dangerous arms race. However, the Soviet Union is not willing to negotiate merely for the sake of negotiating, and is not willing to undertake negotiations whose purpose is merely a review of the agreements already reached and of SALT II, which has been set in a treaty.

We, in the Soviet Union, are aware that the new stage in the arms race forces the economy to accept difficulties, just as people have to accept them. However, the Soviet people have lived through extremely difficult times during the past 60 years and have proven that the Soviet people accept these when they are convinced that they are necessary for the security of our homeland.

There is no way of winning the arms race. Under present circumstances this race cannot have a victor, only a loser.

[Question] The interests of the United States and Western Europe visibly differ as regards the continuation of detente. How is this seen in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The French, British, West German and other West European governments are obliged to take the mood of their peoples into consideration, the mood of peoples who know what war is and who feel better than anyone else the benefits of detente. The decade of detente brought very tangible, real benefits for the West European countries. It is no accident that Western Europe refused to participate in the economic boycott which the United States endeavored to force on them against the Soviet Union. Nor is it an accident that during these years trade between the Soviet Union and Western Europe has increased considerably and at present there are negotiations in progress concerning very large deals which the peoples of Western Europe particularly need and which will help the Western European governments in overcoming economic difficulties. Continuation of the policy which Washington has tried to formulate ever since the arrival of the new administration will only increase the already perceptible complications and frictions in Western Europe. There are already many signs indicating the presence of this process.

[Question] The CPSU congress is to begin its work in 4 days' time. What particular significance do you attribute to the meeting of Soviet communists in the present international situation?

[Answer] One can have sympathy or antipathy for the Soviet Union, but no one can leave its role and strength out of his calculations. Thus the party congress, which will determine the strategy of the Soviet Union, including its foreign policy, for the next 5 years, is extremely significant not only for our country but, in my view, for world politics as a whole. The 24th and 25th congresses formulated the program for peace, and this has determined many factors in the development of international affairs. This program was not dictated by opportunism; it is not temporary and not aimed at propaganda. Rather it is realistic, based on a scientific analysis on the current processes and power relations. [end recording]

[Bernath] We have already had many questions from our listeners. We have before us a number concerned with Poland. Before we answer these, let us listen together to an interview recorded in Warsaw. Szabolcs Szilagyi, Budapest Radio's special correspondent in Warsaw, spoke with Adam Wysocki, a deputy spokesman for the Polish Government:

[Begin recording] [Szilagyi] In your opinion, what point has been reached by the Polish social-economic crisis?

[Wysocki, speaking in Polish fading to Hungarian translation] To be optimistic, I would like to take advantage of a certain presupposition, namely that the decisive change is behind us and that we are now setting off, not downhill but uphill. But, unfortunately, the situation continues to be grave, primarily in the economic field, and this is the key to everything. If the country's economy improves, then the solution of all other problems will become easier, quicker. Unfortunately, strikes, as the final means of settling otherwise usually just affairs, arouse social disquiet and the question keeps recurring: If production is at a standstill, who will produce the goods that are demanded?

[Question] How do you see today the possibilities for implementing the provisions of the 21-point Gdansk agreement?

[Answer] First, I would like to say that the Polish Government, the leadership, fully supports the realization of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. We all take very seriously and deal completely responsibly with the social treaty signed by the leadership and the workers. However, these agreements--and we must be clear on this--came into being in a definite mood, in special circumstances.

Quite simply, not all the decisions made at that time can be realized today, and both sides know this well. In my opinion, the essential thing is to maintain the spirit of these agreements. At the same time, it is indispensible to compare the various paragraphs of the agreement with the possibilities of realizing them. It is from such things, therefore, that the unconditional need to rediscuss social treaties is borne, without changing the spirit of the agreements.

[Question] In the interest of a solution, with what political groups can the government and the party speak the same language? And what are the forces refusing to cooperate, those called antisocialist?

[Answer] I believe that Poland--and the experience of the years after the war, but especially of the last months, clearly demonstrates this for all foreign observers--is an open country, and also that in our socialist state system, in the strict sense of the word, everybody has a place regardless of religion or world-outlook but, in any event, with the proviso that the country serves the good of the people and feels responsibility for their fate. Well, this is one of the requirements. From this comes the practical realization of the principles of national unity correctly understood.

From this are excluded--to be more exact, exclude themselves--those forces for which this unity is either a matter of indifference or downright alien. These people are forced to the periphery of society, for most of society correctly understands the interest of the Polish state, the interests of the nation, of socialism. Of course, in our country, just as in any other society of several million people, there is no lack of forces, people, for whom the concept not only of national unity but also of socialism is alien, and they do not hide this under a bushel, either. In the recent past our press published two consecutive communiques of the prosecutor general's office on investigations into anti-socialist and anti-Polish groupings. I do not wish to speak on behalf of either the new trade unions--Solidarity--the branch or the autonomous trade unions, but even in their circles the feeling is growing that they must distance themselves from these forces, since these groupings exclude themselves from the process of socialist renewal.

[Question] What organizational, program changes are being planned by those who are preparing the PZPR's Extraordinary Congress?

[Answer] I am a member not of the PZPR, but of the Democratic Party, the smallest of the three parties. It is therefore natural that I have no authority to speak about the prognosis for any kind of program or organizational changes. But, just like every citizen of our country, I also follow with great interest the pre-congress debate in the press and the debates in the PZPR Central Committee plenum. I do not doubt that the changes taking place in the party will put an end to the errors in the practice of party life, and thereby the PZPR congress will serve the entire country and people.

[Question] Are there any guarantees for a solution, and if so, what are they?

[Answer] The question of guarantees is currently one of the most debated issues in Polish public affairs. This is a key issue, for in fact, historical experience shows that even the most outstanding changes, transformations, come to nothing--or at least almost disappear--if the requisite systems of guarantees are not developed. I feel that here in Poland we are on the threshold of developing such a system of guarantees, thanks primarily to our parliament, the Sejm. If the Sejm, a European parliament following the oldest traditions, fulfills its role satisfactorily, keeping watch over the spirit of socialist renewal, then the basis of these guarantees will be assured.

If, therefore, this function is fully performed by the Sejm and by the voivodship and urban councils, if we retain the freedom of debate and criticism, then this will indeed happen. But that criticism must be just and creative. In other words, we must disclose not only the source of ills, but also the way to put the ills right. [end recording]

[Vertes] We would like to ask those listeners who have put questions with regard to Poland to be a little patient. Indeed, there are many of them. However, we thought it would be interesting to broadcast at this point the two brief excerpts from interviews made with the American Reston and the Soviet Zorin. Let us first listen to James Reston:

[Begin recording, Reston speaking in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] I don't even know how many divisions are stationed on Poland's borders because there is no publicity about what is going on there. Whatever may be happening in Poland, the USSR believes it has the right to intervene. Our opinion is, naturally, different. However, there is no point in arguing about it. [end recording]

[Vertes] Reston's opinion reflects the American view. But what is the prevalent opinion in the USSR? This was formulated by Valentin Zorin:

[Begin recording, Zorin speaking in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] We formulated our opinion at the Moscow meeting of the leaders of countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact, attended by the Polish comrades, too. It is the view of the socialist countries that the Polish comrades, with assistance from the socialist countries, will be able to overcome the difficulties facing them. At the same time we should not ignore the facts of reality, namely that Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact, of CEMA, and of the commonwealth of socialist countries. We will not allow anyone to divert Poland, by the use of various ideological and other forms of subversion--which are being manifested today from the United States as well--from the socialist path which Poland has chosen and on which path it has had not only difficulties and failures but also great achievements.

The Polish economic situation cannot be appraised in a one-sided way. Their difficulties are, indeed, great. Yes, they have made major blunders. Nevertheless, can we ignore the fact that during the years of socialist development Poland has become a developed country achieving major results in economic progress, and all this from what used to be one of the most backward states of Europe? This cannot be denied, and there can be no doubt that the sound forces of the Polish people and their party will find enough strength to overcome the difficulties now towering before them.

We have not made any promises to anyone. Today we take as our point of departure the fact that the Polish comrades can solve their problems. If the Western powers and the U.S. continue their interference, then, I think, the socialist countries will find the way to face it with their own socialist solidarity. [end recording]

[Bernath] How is it that the USSR did not notice what was brewing in Poland?

[Berecz] Throughout the country, at various assemblies, this question is being asked everywhere with anxiety and responsibility; the socialist countries are not in the habit of noticing if something is wrong with one or the other--could they not warn each other, and so on? So far, in the development of the relations of socialist countries, we can distinguish roughly two stages, not with regard now to the extent, depth, essence and tempo of the development, but the norms of the relations between them. In the first stage we gathered around the USSR like little growing children of the revolution, and we learned too much--rather copied--from the USSR.

In the second half of the fifties, under the impact of the 20th congress, we started to develop normal relations, in totalaccordance with socialist principles--that everyone is self-governing, sovereign, independent, decides on his own issues, analyzes the situation for himself. We also coordinate on the basis of common interests--in the plans of socialist construction, in international relations, in defense of socialism, in accordance with our defense treaty, and so on.

Perhaps, in a friendly conversation, we can tell one another that we saw something that was not like ours--but why should it be like ours? After all, it was precisely for this that we made a stand, that everyone should make use of the general laws and regulations of Marxism-Leninism in accordance with his own national character. And we often think that these are the character. [sentence as heard]

Now, after 1970, a rapid development unfolded in Poland. It seemed that everything was all right. Some mistakes and problems could be observed, but the deep-moving forces and processes in society have to be noticed and opened up by its own leadership.

[Bernath] Istvan Kiss' question relates to this: Why did the Polish leaders not realize their mistakes in time?

[Berecz] The truth is that in the Polish leadership, for many years, but in particular since July 1976, there have been heavy debates about the country's situation and what program would have to be realized in the interest of correcting the mistakes and assuring a consolidated development. In 1979, in preparing for the eighth congress, quite a number of local organizations, the worker and plant local organizations themselves, turned to the Central Committee with an exceptionally large number of submissions. In fact they raised issues which the strikers later laid down as demands vis-a-vis the central authority and the party. For this reason the parties are very embittered that they did not listen to them at the time.

For those who emerged victorious from the debate preceding the eighth congress and said that essentially everything was all right, there was later a need for adjustments. And the congress confirmed this line. What is more, excluded from leadership were those who criticized from within, who were recalcitrant, and so on. And, unfortunately, those who proved to be right were those simple parties who turned to the Central Committee with submissions, and the leaders who came out of the leadership of the eighth congress.

[Vertes] What policy is the West pursuing in connection with Poland?

[Berecz] In my opinion, in the class struggle--even amid the hard struggle going on concerning the evaluation of the situation in Poland--we must see realistically and must also state, first of all, that the anticommunists, the stubborn, crude anti-communists, the knights of ideological diversion, are glad about the situation and attempt to place obstacles in the path of consolidation. There are political counter-revolutionaries, mainly the reactionary emigres, who would like a permanent crisis in Poland, who carry out attempts at interference and want to influence the events in Poland by way of a propaganda war. The responsible bourgeois political circles are exhibiting a dual political behavior. On the one hand, they are waging a continuous campaign claiming that the Soviet Union wants to interfere, and on the other hand they are endeavoring to achieve a realistic approach.

Every thoughtful West European bourgeois politician, even if not gladly, admits that the people of Poland have made a decision, that it progresses along the path of socialism and that it is a member of the socialist community.

They know that a stable or unstable Poland can be a factor of strength or of weakness for European security; what is more, a stable Poland is an initiating force in the sphere of European security. They also know that the struggle is continuing and consequently would like--and also endeavor--to solve certain fundamental problems in Poland, around Poland, so that we can devote our main attention to the most important questions of European security.

[Vertes] Here is another question which I think fits in at this point. It goes as follows: How far do our own faults provide a foundation, besides the libels and lies, for the psychological warfare waged against us by the capitalist countries?

[Berecz] Well, yes, the questioner points to a very essential matter; by now some sort of vague rumor without foundation does not get very far--it can be contradicted, people communicate rapidly and do not believe unfounded allegations very easily. However, to explore that side of reality which is unfavorable from our point of view--that is, our faults and weaknesses, particularly if we keep silent about them, and to build on these a framework for interference--this is something that has a temporary and perhaps even a long-lasting effect. Comrade Kadar expressed this at the 24th Hungarian Trade Union Congress by saying that there is no enemy which could cause as much damage to us as our own faults.

[Bernath] The next question: How can the present situation in Poland be characterized?

[Berecz] The PZPR and the Polish Government, as well as other social forces, have already found that in Poland there is a complex crisis, and what is more, a complex crisis in a socialist country. This crisis has a political aspect, an aspect connected with trust, and an economic aspect. Secondly, the situation is characterized by a sharp struggle on the question of the type of consolidation. Should it be a socialist consolidation? What sort of socialist consolidation? What institutions should it be based on? Or should it be of a counterrevolutionary nature, based on a lasting crisis, which might even bring the achievements of socialism into question? Thirdly, there is also a great struggle being waged around the institutions and inside the institutions on the question of what the institutions should be like and how they should fulfill their function.

This also goes on inside the party, the PZPR; after all, the Polish leaders themselves admit, and the Central Committee also dealt with it at its eighth plenum, that the issue is the renewal of the party, its socialist renewal, so that it can fulfill its function in its entirety. At what rate, how and with whose help? These are very important questions.

There are debates and struggles inside and outside concerning the Solidarity trade union. Should it express genuine working class interests, and how? Is it of a constructive character, or does it merely make demands? Should it work with the government and thus create more bread and meat? Or perhaps it is against the regime? In other words, by making use of the advice of KOR [Workers Self-Defense Committee] and other activists, is it attacking the foundations of socialism in Poland? Other institutions are emerging as well. The Independent Association of Students was recognized today. Let me add that there have been student associations at various times in Poland and it has a certain justification. In other words, the initiative could have come from above as well. The debates and struggles are being waged in Poland at present around the question of the various institutions--to what extent these institutions should be independent or autonomous and what responsibility they should accept for the solution of the tasks facing society.

[Bernath] The question posed by Ferenc Varga from Dunaujvaros requires almost a continuation of the foregoing analysis. Do we provide help in principle to Poland for the consolidation?

[Berecz] It is easy to answer this question because, naturally, we are in moral, political and principle solidarity with our Polish comrades. The other side of the question is that, more than 20 years ago, our party, the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people also gained some experience in overcoming counterrevolutionary danger and carrying out socialist consolidation. We can give the following unequivocal answer: We are available, not only as regards others but also for the Polish comrades. Whatever they wish to learn, take a look at, utilize, is their business--we are at their disposal in every sphere. From another aspect, it is our view that the responsibility always lies not with he who gives advice but rather with the person who carries it out. In other words, they themselves must find the appropriate solution.

[Vertes] There are three questions on the church and Poland. There is a question from phone No 487-819 about the influence on Polish events exercised by the Vatican and the Polish church. Bela Czaszar, pnone No 143-105, asks why the pope received Walesa. Bela, from phone No 640-555, is interested in whether the Vatican has given financial aid to Poland.

[Berecz] The history of the Polish Catholic Church has a significant influence on its present conduct as well. We know that in the history of the Polish people, which has gone through many vicissitudes, the Polish Catholic Church--even though in doctrinal terms it is very faithful to its center, the Vatican, and there is very little innovative spirit in it when it comes to the question of revitalizing doctrine--still can be regarded unambiguously as a national church. The Polish Catholic Church has taken a stand side by side with the Polish people at every major turn of events; this has very profoundly permeated the conscience of the people.

At the same time the Polish Catholic Church has an important historical experience, namely that of attempting to stock by a social system that is bound to be overthrown and to do this for a long time. This is accompanied, sooner or later, by a reduction in the influence of the church. For this reason, the church, the Polish Catholic Church, has reached a stage in the 36th year of People's Poland in which it is taking a stand for the resolution of the crisis. It is helping those--and it is supporting those forces--who hold the opinion that for the solution of the mistakes and problems in Poland there is a need for calm and productive work; parallel to this, there is a need for dialogue which may uncover the reasons behind the present situation and can mark the way out of this in the interest of the entire Polish people and of Polish socialism. Within this framework, the church also expects the strengthening of its own position. However, this can be debated at a later stage when the new positions can be defined.

As regards the Vatican, the Polish-born pope supports the endeavors of the Polish Catholic Church and he has expressed this several times. He received Walesa as the son of his own homeland as well as the expression and symbol of some kind of workers' movement at present. On the other hand--according to our information--he also attempted to influence Walesa to see that there is, first of all, a need for order and creative work in Poland so that a normal solution may be found. I don't know whether the Vatican provides any money--however, in all likelihood, the Vatican's banks are doing so.

[Bernath] Our listener, Pal Hertobagyi, has read in today's MAGYAR NEMZET that for the first time in a long time NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has appraised the situation in Poland in a favorable light. What is the stand taken by the GDR on Poland so far?

[Berecz] I would like to say first of all that we should pay attention to that part of the question "for the first time in a long time," because the view of the GDR leaders in the beginning was not negative about events in Poland, and this was especially so during the first phase. This was just the way we acted in the middle phase when we kept quiet rather than approved of all that was going on in Poland.

As to the term "favorable," the fact that until now the appraisal has been unfavorable was due to the fact that the GDR was filled with great anxiety over events in Poland--after all, its western border with the FRG represents quite a great burden. Another long border accompanied by politically negative movements has cost a great deal of damage in economic terms to the GDR because 80 percent of the freight traffic involved in Soviet-GDR economic relations goes by rail through Polish territory. A strike lasting half a day or a small obstruction can already be felt in the GDR economy. It did not receive nearly 1.5 million tons of good quality coal last year, and this has caused a great deal of damage to a people's economy that operates in accordance with a plan.

Finally they were very concerned--just as we were--as to what kind of development would take place. Would it be influenced by hostile forces, in which case a serious situation would emerge in our alliance system, or would it be one of a socialist kind? We, just like our German friends, are expecting a socialist development to take place following the program of the new government and its stand which is clever, carefully thought out and serves Polish socialism and the Polish people.

[Vertes] Kalman Horvath from Miskolc, phone No 32-870 asks what is meant by dual authority in the present situation in Poland?

[Berecz] According to some statements, a kind of dual authority is in the process of emerging. What we understand by dual authority in this case is that there are, on the one hand, the party, the administration, and those organizations, parties and the Sejm which, standing on the bases of socialism, want further prosperity for Poland by correcting and doing away with the mistakes; on the other hand, it has not yet been decided whether the trade union called Solidarity will join this program or will exercise its own means of authority and influence to weaken authority, to weaken socialism and to give a new direction to socialist development in Poland.

[Bernath] One of the questions here is for an explanation or comment on the reason for the election of the Polish minister of defense as premier. The other is as follows: If the socialist system is in danger of extinction in Poland and there is a need for providing assistance, how would Hungary take part? This question is from Lajos Nagy, phone No 172-076.

[Berecz] This is a good and important question. I have noticed at other meetings, too, that our whole society is interested in this.

As regards the personality of the premier, I would take as my point of departure his program and not his function...

[Vertes] And not his uniform.

[Berecz] And not his uniform, even though that has a role and I will talk about it. His program is political. What he said at the Sejm session on 12 Feburary is the program of an honest communist, of a Polish patriot. It is the program of someone who wants to lead the country out of its present situation by political means, with all the available strength and means of power and with the utilization of consultations. He did not even make any threats about military force, but he called attention to the fact that there was a danger of a fratricidal war--and a soldier knows how dangerous a situation it is to have a fratricidal war.

And we also rejected the pistol represented by strikes, because a soldier really knows what is meant by the intention to carry on talks while the pistol of strikes is leveled at the other party's skull. And at the same time these people ask you to smile.

This political program asked for 90 days to make a start. It is very interesting, and very important, that those workers and working people who for 7 months have been working on and off, going to work and then staying at home, all virtually sighed with relief because they can see that only creative work can lead to any kind of prosperity and to a developed Poland. This was said by a soldier who is also a politician. His role as a soldier amounts to this much; there is trust in him and his activities, and work carried out so far has proved that he is a communist who is free of the stain of any kind of corruption, someone who has unequivocally and consistently served his country and someone who goes about his way wisely, without rushing about in an unthinking manner.

Regarding the subject of soldiers and what may happen, let me say that the CPSU, the MSZMP and other parties are guided by political responsibility and not by the fact that we are glad to have tanks which can move. A communique was issued on 5 December about the meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the member states of the Warsaw Pact. They have no secret plans or ulterior motives; their principles stand--and our party, too, follows what was formulated then--is that we have confidence in the Polish communists and in Polish patriots. We know that they have made the historic decision for socialism. We are sorry that such a profound crisis has come about. Incidentally, all of us are affected by it--and there are all forms of confidence, support, moral and political solidarity and, if necessary, economic aid, for them to find a way out on the basis that Poland has been, is and will remain socialist and cannot be moved out of the Warsaw Pact. This is our principles stand and we have no plans to use any other means.

[Vertes] (Gyorgy Beocsik), phone No 848-839, says that there is not a single regime in the world that can tolerate an organization which endeavors to overthrow the regime. This is why he is asking how long KOR will be tolerated in Poland.

[Berecz] This issue has two sides to it: On the one hand, as the official authorities have announced, the Polish public prosecutor's office is carrying out an investigation into the hostile activities of KOR members. However, we must observe legality, even in such a chaotic situation. On the other hand, the members of KOR are not showing their own profile through their activities--they have hidden themselves in the trade union called Solidarity. Having concealed themselves behind the workers' demands, it is very difficult to uncover them and to prove that their activities do not represent the workers' interests. But KOR is to the disadvantage of socialist Poland; their members want to cause greater damage to socialism and they are endeavoring to destroy socialist Poland.

[Vertes] It is being asked, from phone No 646-027, why the Hungarian National Trade Union Council [SZOT] supports the Polish Solidarity? According to our listener, it has been clear from the very beginning that they are opponents of socialism.

[Berecz] The Hungarian SZOT, just like I myself, attempts to point out the difference between on the one hand the leaders, certain spokesmen and representatives of the trade union called Solidarity, and on the other hand the large masses of Polish workers who are struggling for the purification and improvement of socialism and for the socialist prosperity of Poland. We do not mix up these two. When a more balanced situation arrives and the trade union is still called Solidarity, then we will establish comprehensive relations with it.

We are on the side of the Polish working class.

[Bernath] Another of our listeners, [name indistinct] from phone No 335-507, has asked us about Hungarian-Romanian interparty relations. Talks have been held recently with the Romanian Communist Party, and if I remember it right, our guest, Janos Berecz, also attended these talks. Can you give us an account of the results?

[Berecz] Hungarian-Romanian relations and the level, atmosphere, development and state of these relations are very important for us Hungarians, both for Hungarians and for the MSZMP. We are neighbors and we have brought a great many burdens as well as good things with us from our history. We are building socialism, and even though we are using different methods in the building of socialism, we are still members of the same alliance system, and our economic interests find expression in CEMA. There are also national minorities in both countries, even though their respective weights are different because the Hungarian national minority in the Romanian Socialist Republic is of a much greater proportion than the Romanian national minority in the Hungarian People's Republic. It is not a matter of indifference to us what sort of builders of socialism the Hungarian minority are in Socialist Romania, as they preserve their mother tongue and keep their cultural traditions and profile.

The meeting of Comrade Kadar and Comrade Ceausescu, which was held in Debrecen and in Oradea in June 1977, was an outstanding event in our interparty relations. An action program was approved there for the development of relations between the two countries. Reference was also made to the national minorities. All the meetings held since then have served the maintenance of that agreement and the development of our relations. There was a meeting in Bucharest in the autumn of 1978, a meeting of two Central Committee secretaries in Oradea and most recently another one here in Budapest in February. Meetings between the premiers are regular, and the joint economic committee, the joint cultural cooperation committee, historians' committee, and so forth are all in operation.

All these have to be made to function. What we mean by maintenance is that we take into account achievements, examine fresh opportunities, talk about possibilities for cooperation in the sphere of national minorities and examine those problems and differences of views which also occur. These talks take place in a good comradely atmosphere in accordance with the facts, and there is an endeavor on both sides to bring about improvements. Recently we were able to note that we have moved forward in some interstate spheres, and the field of economy in particular, while in other spheres such as culture and tourism and the like we have not taken any steps forward--on the contrary there has been some regression in 1980 and 1981--I mean the beginning of 1981. We are hoping to see progress in 1981, in accordance with these agreements, in these fields as well. What I consider most important is the fact, and I am reiterating it, that we can hold talks in a calm, comradely atmosphere even about issues on which our views differ.

[Vertes] Jozsef Fabian, who said that he comes from the same part of the country as Janos Berecz, asks: Do we not underestimate the burdens of rearmament which we have to shoulder?

[Berecz] Excuse me for saying this, but we also plan our defense programs. The extent of the expenditure is based on the sort of steps that NATO can undertake during the next 5 years in the sphere of rearmament and on the normal--that is, not excessive--response that we must give to this, and, thirdly, on our strength, our possibility to determine this response. Consequently what we plan is not an excessive burden, but it does represent a burden.

[Vertes] Can I also ask a question? How is it possible to plan for a hardening of politics, such as now taking place, with the change of the American administration?

[Berecz] In this instance it is not the hardening of politics which we include in our plans. Rather, we try to estimate the approximate balance, weight, which the MX missile system, the European system of missiles, the building of new submarines will bring about by 1984-85, as well as the force which we must have to counterbalance these, and these are things that can be planned. If in the meantime (?there is detente), this is something that we shall only be pleased about.

[Bernath] The next question to some extent contradicts all this. It was posed by a listener by the name of Saros. The question reflects a certain anxiety. It asks: How long can Eastern Europe bear the burdens of the arms race?

[Berecz] Well, if the questioner includes the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe, then I would say that it is until the ruling circles of the United States once again realized that the arms race cannot be won, that military superiority cannot be achieved. The sooner they recognize this, under the influence of the whole of Europe's public opinion and as a result of the foreign policies pursued by other countries, the better it will be. I say this because the main burden of our defense system is borne by the Soviet Union, by the Soviet people. We make a contribution, shoulder our part, but the main burdens are not borne by us and this is not what the Warsaw Pact depends on, although it depends on this as well.

[Bernath] Here is another brief question: We have celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Voroshilov, but not Stalin's. Why is that? The questioner is Istva Loetyoe, from No 6, Birka Street.

[Berecz] We celebrated the 100th anniversary of Voroshilov's birth because his career (? had connections) with Hungary; we Hungarians have many special ties with him. In 1945-47 he was here as chairman of the allied control commission; he was very fond of us and had very good relations with many Hungarian intellectuals and workers.

As regards Stalin's birthday, we did commemorate it inasmuch as there were comprehensive evaluations in PRAVDA and NEPSZABADSAG, as well as in KOMMUNIST and other journals, both with the positive aspects and with the lessons, which were then negative aspects and by now are lessons. Otherwise, the anniversary was celebrated in Georgia, as he was born there.

[Vertes] (Zoltan Buski), a student, from [word indistinct], asks: Is our country affected by the war between Iraq and Iran?

[Berecz] It concerns us, from one aspect, as it concerns anyone who is worried about peace and regards such a combustible area as a point of tension and, from another aspect, it concerns us inasmuch as the war between the two countries affects the work of economic construction and up to now we have had very intensive economic relations with both countries. We would like to see a situation in which we could help and participate in the work of rebuilding in both countries.

[Vertes] Peter Hegedues asks a question which amounts to a comment. Kissinger has disappeared from American political life. Since Kissinger is familiar with Soviet positions, does this amount to a kind of ostrich-like behavior by the Reagan administration?

[Berecz] Well, he has only disappeared inasmuch as he is not in the forefront. However, he belongs to the group of people who write studies, give advice and even go on special journeys.

At present, however, it is not Kissinger's advice which is needed; after all, he sees the relations of strength relatively realistically and what is now wanted is the advice of people like Secretary of Defense Weinberger who has announced that there is a need for the neutron bomb and who thus frighten the Europeans.

[Bernath] Andras Kiss, telephone No 633-829, asks: Why is it that, despite the bitter expreience of war, Britain does not follow a more active policy for peace and have a more active peace movement?

[Berscz] The country's policy demands on the ruling party and the Conservative Party unequivocally supports the American administration--in fact, it goes even further in being rightwing. As regards the peace movement, this oscillates in Britain. Whenever concrete goals are put on the agenda, it flares up in a very effective manner. Currently once again rather specific goals have been set both by the Labor Party and by the Communist Party; they are taking a stand against the neutron bomb and the deployment of the new missiles in Britain. Their stand is an increasingly intense one. However, there are always transitional periods when the peace movement declines.

[Vertes] The next question goes as follows: Which camp is the stronger? What percentage of world opinion supports us and what percentage supports our opponents?

[Berecz] I almost said in answer that let us not threaten each other; however, I would rather say that it is impossible to carry out this sort of calculation. When we speak of the military balance of power, this is a fact. In the economic sphere the developed capitalist world is gronger than us, albeit in recent times it has struggled with various problems which have caused high unemployment and inflation. The changes in the mood of the developing world, its political stands, significantly influence the activities in the United Nations and various states of peace. When new local wars erupt, immediately a certain excitement occurs and there is a change in the balance of power. I would rather speak of tendencies, and the historical tendency is the constant strengthening of the forces of social progress, peace and socialism.

[Bernath] The essence of the question by Laszlo Koevari is that we have heard a great deal about Eurocommunism, but very little recently. What is the reason for this?

[Berecz] Eurocommunism has not fulfilled expectations in the spheres of social policy, social activity and social practice. In the new situation those parties which profess themselves Eurocommunists are partially re-examining and partly modifying their policies.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH IRAQI INDUSTRY MINISTER

JN190926 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest--Tahir Tawfiq, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and industry and minerals minister, met here last night with Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Ways of bolstering bilateral relations in the various fields were discussed.

The RCC member briefed the Hungarian official on Iraq's stand on the current dispute with the racist Persian enemy. He explained Iraq's efforts to solve the dispute peacefully and honorably, thus safeguarding Iraq's inalienable rights over its territory and waters.

Marjai affirmed his country's understanding of the Iraqi stand and its desire to promote relations with Iraq in the various fields. He also expressed Hungary's readiness to participate in establishing and promoting new economic projects in Iraq.

The RCC member earlier met with Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes and discussed the possibilities of promoting bilateral cooperation.

The RCC member arrived in Budapest yesterday at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Hungary.

SFRY SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD192012 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (MTI)--The 21st session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Technical-Scientific Cooperation Mixed Committee ended on Wednesday in Belgrade. The sides established that the results of the cooperation so far were good.

The protocol of the session signed for Hungary by Dr Bela Rabi, under secretary for the Ministry of Industry, and for Yugoslavia by Marin Gershkovic, director of the Technical Cooperation Institute of the Croatian Socialist Republic, stipulates the exchange of specialists for the coming year.

The committee also approved the program of technical-scientific cooperation covering the year 1981 and 1985 which extends to specific tasks in energetics, mining, machine engineering, water conservancy and agriculture.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION APPROVES REPORTS

LD191946 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Feb (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in session on Thursday. The body approved the report of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar about the official friendship visit he paid to Bulgaria at the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The government passed in approval a report on the fulfillment of the national long-term scientific research plan which came into effect in 1972. It established that the plan plays an important role in the domestic research-development work and its management. However, the changes that have taken place in the meantime require modification certain stipulations thereof, in line with the country's coal, economic and cultural development. The council approved the basic principles and work progam of updating the plan.

The Council of Ministers approved the report of the science policy committee about implementation of its 1977 resolution concerning the development of the trade in licences. It pointed out that the pace of development was slower than required by the economic policy tasks. Fulfillment of these tasks and improvement of the competitiveness of Hungarian products call for fuller exploitation of the possibilities offered by licence purchases. With this goal in mind the companies must be encouraged both morally and financially to introduce modern and competitive processes and technologies and sophisticate them where they can with a view of raising their efficiency.

The government established that the central measures brought to the end have increased the number of patents applied for registration; still only few of them have been put into practical use. Therefore, inter alia, the economic stipulation methods which encourage the development, utilization and spreading of the various innovations, patents and other brain products must be upgraded.

The Council of Ministers then discussed [word indistinct] matters.

KOROM ADDRESSES LEGAL OFFICIALS CONFERENCE

LD131127 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Feb (MTI)--It is not enough consistently to enforce the new enactments in order to reduce the number of the breaches of the law.

It is also necessary continuously to analyse the causes of crime, and that society should play a more active role in the fight against crime, it was stressed in the 2-day conference of Hungarian leading legal officials, which was concluded Thursday. A contribution was made to the meeting by Dr. Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. He praised the devoted work of the staffs of the law-enforcement agencies. He was also speaking of the tasks to be solved by law-makers and those applying the law.

Several speakers at the conference welcomed the fact that the elaboration of the new principles of law-making is under way. It was pointed out in several contributions that the courts' work has improved in criminal, civil, family law and labour-related affairs.

HAVASI VISITS VESZPREM COUNTY COMMITTEES, PLANT

LD122354 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Summary] "Ferenc Havasi has visited Veszprem County. During the past 5 years, investments worth 30 million forints have been realized in this nicely developing county.

"Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, first visited the county party committee in Veszprem where he was briefed about the development and the plans of the county by Janos Pap, first secretary of the party county committee."

The county has increased its product marketing by 32 percent during the past 5 years, and agriculture has doubled it. Exports last year were over 10 billion forints and it is hoped will be increased by 70 per cent during the current plan period,

"Ferenc Hayasi next visited the Pet nitrogen works, one of the county's most dynamically developing enterprises. Lajos Kissgergely briefed him about the results achieved and the plans of our country's largest fertilizer plant." The plant exported to 22 countries last year. This year production will be worth almost 8 billion forints and exports are expected to grow by 30 percent.

Havasi then visited Petfurdo where he was briefed by the town party committee first secretary, and then went to visit factories.

LAZAR TOURS BUDAPEST'S 15TH DISTRICT, FACTORY

LD182200 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Premier Gyorgy Lazar is the guest of Budapest's 15th District. Gyorgy Lazar was received at the party committee headquarters by First Secretary Laszlo Szabo and Bela Pataki, council chairman. After a short briefing about the life of the district, Lazar visited the vegetable oil and detergent factory.

LOSONCZI TOURS KOMAROM COUNTY, FACTORIES

Party Briefing

LD191144 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in Tatabanya. The president of the Presidential Council and member of the Politburo, is spending the entire day visiting Komarom County. At first he was briefed by the first secretary of the county party committee and the chairman of the county council about social and economic matters. Pal Losonczi is later to visit the Esztergom milling machine factory and the new life production cooperative in Sarisap.

Wages Discussion

LD200050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The following scene is from Komarom County: Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, spent today there.

The Hungarian head of state's day today was busy. Pal Losonczi visited Komarom County, and as always upon such occasions, he wanted to learn and see as much as possible about the county. He had enough time for a car trip of approximately 200 kilometers with three stops. At 0900 he was already at the headquarters of the county party committee in Tatabanya. Albert Antaloczy, first secretary, and Pal Mkri, presi ent of the county council, reported to the president of the Presidential Council, m inly on the changes in economic life. Naturally, mining was emphasized.

Pal Losonczi's questions referred to fundamental issues of our economic life. For instance, do the enterprises which truly work well and have initiative get more than others? Unfortunately, the answer was not yet, or not everywhere. If 80 people do the work of 100, how are their wages worked out? Only a negligible part of the wages fund can be distributed by the enterprises. The great achievement of full employment must be kept, of course, but this does not mean that everyone should have a workplace at which he just turns up. How has the new wage cycle stood the test? The opinion in Komarom County is that the lower limits should not have been reached; in this manner there would be greater opportunity for differentiation.

After an exchange of views of about 1 and 1/2 hours, the president of the Presidential Council and the county leaders went along the banks of the Danube to Esztergom.

The next stop was the Esztergom milling machine factory of the machine-tool industry works.

In the afternoon the head of state was greeted in Sarisap.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, finished his visit to Komarom County at this place.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD201258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council left this morning for the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

BENKE VISITS MISKOLC TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

LD200034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Valeria Benke has paid a visit to the Miskolc Technical University of Heavy Industry. At a party activists' meeting the member of the MSZMP Politburo met the teachers, the students, and the workers of the technical intelligentsia at the large enterprises in Borsod County. Earlier, at the county party committee, she listened to a report about the situation in Borsod County and Miskolc.

HORVATH DISCUSSES ANTISOCIALIST CRIMES, DISRUPTIONS

AU201307 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Feb 81 p 5

[Laszlo Szabo interview with Dr Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior--presumably in Budapest, date unspecified: "In Concert With the Population; Dr Istvan Horvath on the work of the Ministry of the Interior's Organs"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Let us turn to criminal acts of a political nature, directed against the security of our state. Cold war voices are increasing in the West. How do we stand regarding those who--so to say--pluck up their courage through this here at home and strive to disrupt the socialist system?

[Answer] There is undoubtedly a certain intensified activity in circles--and we know them well--that pursue hostile activity. They cannot implement their intentions--that is, have their way--and we will do our best to see that they are not able to do so in the future, either.

We know that there are no hostile classes or strata opposing socialism in our country. However, there are people who are not on our side, but on the other in the struggle underway on a world scale between socialism and capitalism. Their activity manifests itself in single, isolated or loose groups. Although most of their acts do have a political edge, they are often not guided by an ingrained political purpose. In any case, our organs proceed against those who break the law. In general, educational sanctions are applied in cases of fairly moderate gravity. Of course, if they act differently, we, too, will react in another manner.

Those not on our side also include people who expressly strive to harm socialist society. Through maliciously criticizing our social work of construction and our system and inordinately exaggerating our real and alleged mistakes and weaknesses, they deceive those they can. Since the bulk of Hungarian society appreciates the successes and achievements we have attained, comprehends the reasons for the obstacles in the path of our development and lives as responsible citizens, they thrust to the fore the problems of strata in which--they think--discontent can be fomented. However, these problems serve only as pretexts for them, since there are issues involved--for instance, the fate of Hungarians living outside our country's borders, old people, young people starting a career and setting up a family, people requiring social support, gypsies and so forth--to which our socialist state systematically attends. Therefore, our party and government do not object to, but encourage the fact that people should take up their existing problems, objectively and aiming at a genuine improvement, at various levels and in various circles of society. However, what pains elements harboring hostile intentions is not that we still have unresolved matters, but the fact that, commensurate with our means, we are resolving more and more of them. Therefore, they are only looking for opportunities and conflict situations to break up social order.

One comes to interesting conclusions if one compares their acts, arguments and methods with the slanders disseminated by the various Western propaganda apparatuses and their argumentation and terminology: They parrot the same almost verbatim. It is well known by us and proven to us that the sources of these terminologies, arguments and methods can be found at the various Western special agencies. I would like to unmistakably stress that internal affairs organs will continue--just as they have done to date--sharply to differentiate between those with whom it is necessary to conduct a political and ideological debate--for which internal affairs authorities are not competent--and those who link their political concepts with punishable acts against the socialist order. We do not produce conflicts and do not want to "make enemies"; indeed, we would like having to initiate procedure in as few cases as possible. However, those who act against our system and law and behave as though they would not live at home, but were in transit in this country--those people should realize that we are going to protect our socialist achievements with any means provided by the law.

JAGIELSKI DESCRIBES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD192336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 19 Feb 81

["Text" of announcer-read statement by Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski to the Polish news agency PAP]

[Text] The Soviet Union plays a particularly important role among all Poland's economic partners. It transpires from the great economic, scientific and technological potential of the Soviet economy, the great raw material resources which are at the disposal of the Soviet Union, and at the same time from the absorption power of the market of our great neighbor for many Polish products, particularly for machinery and installations.

In exchange we have been able to obtain fuels and raw materials necessary for our economy, as well as installations and consumer goods. All these factors have made and make the Soviet Union a main economic partner of Poland. Our turnover with the Soviet Union in 1980 amounted to nearly 35 billion foreign exchange zlotys, it constituted about 35 percent of our total foreign turnover and about 65 percent of the total turnover with socialist countries.

The participation of Poland in the global trade turnover of the Soviet Union amounted to about 10 percent, thus placing us in second place, after the GDR, among the Soviet Union's trade partners.

What are the sources of dynamic development in universal relations between Poland and the Soviet Union? How does one assess today, at the beginning of the current 5-year plan, their significance for Poland? These questions were put by PAP journalists to Politburo member, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

At the foundation of the successfully developing relations between Poland and the Soviet Union lies the ideological bond, the identity of aspirations and interests of both our countries linked by permanent bonds of brotherhood, friendship, bonds of allied defense unity, and cooperation in the international arena.

The development of our cooperation is being guided by the desire to build a successful, affluent and peaceful future for both our nations. The fact that it is a fruitful cooperation is testified to by its results and the mutual benefits gained by the two states from its development. For Peoples' Poland, cooperation with the Soviet Union has been, from the beginning, the mainstay in the reconstruction and development of the country. At present it is a very important support in our efforts to overcome present difficulties.

Our activity in foreign trade and in international cooperation is multidirectional. It includes, besides the Soviet Union, other socialist states, capitalist countries and developing countries. However, the cooperation with the Soviet Union has always commanded priority. At present we are consolidating that priority. It is generally known that in the last months of 1980 we received from the Soviet Union additional quantities of goods. Details of the aid should be recalled. Cooperation with the Soviet Union today in particular is demonstrating its value.

On meeting our troubles halfway the Soviet Union meticulously fulfilled its obligations toward Poland in 1980. Many deliveries, including that of raw materials, have been speeded up in relation to the stipulated date. Despite the fact that a poor harvest also afflicted, to some degree, agricultural production in the Soviet Union, we had a chance to purchase an additional 500,000 tons of grain, 10,000 tons of fish and canned fish, 5,000 tons of sunflower oil, 50,000 tons of onion, 1,000 tons of honey, 320 tons of tea and 1,000 tons of tomato paste. We also purchased additional quantities of raw materials, including 6,000 tons of cotton, 6,000 tons of cellulose, 6,000 tons of rubber, and 100,000 tons of apatites. In principle the deliveries have already been completed.

Together with financial resources for the purchase of raw materials in the capitalist countries for light, chemical, metallurgical, agricultural and food industries, the value of deliveries amounted to over $670 million.

The main trends in the development of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union were discussed by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, with CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev, and by the premiers of the two countries during the friendly visit to Moscow at the end of October last year.

As a result of these talks the Soviet Union ensured further assistance in the form of financial credits amounting to $1.1 billion as well as additional supplies of market goods and raw materials worth $200 million covered by a 10-year credit.

At the end of December, (?during the visit) of a delegation of the Polish People's Republic, further prospects and trends of mutual cooperation were discussed in Moscow. The journalists from PAP asked: What were the results of that exchange of view?

On the basis of the tenets of the Polish socioeconomic plan for 1981 and the directions of the country's further development we presented our proposals for a further extension and intensification of cooperation with the Soviet Union. They met with understanding; it was a question of a more extensive utilization of the production capabilities in industry--especially in the chemical industry, in foundry production, in engineering, in telecommunications and the building materials industry--to be achieved by means of ensuring additional supplies of raw and other materials as well as elements produced on the basis of the system of coordinated output and supplied by the Soviet Union. The increase in industrial production achieved in this way will serve the needs of both countries as well as the requirements of export to other markets.

We also proposed to the Soviet side possible participation in the completion of certain Polish industrial projects, the implementation of which has been provisionally halted in view of our limited investment and currency capabilities. In this case, too, the output of the projects put into operation will serve the needs of both countries as well as the export requirements to other markets. This arrangement could concern foundry production projects and others.

The specification of the present direction of economic cooperation and exchange of goods between Poland and the USSR is being actively prepared by working parties from both countries. We anticipate that this work will end in specific agreements which will describe, in a precise manner, the scope of cooperation for 1981 and for subsequent years.

As is well known, the system of economic links within the framework of CEMA is based on agreements covering a number of years and therefore has a lasting character. It guarantees for us stability and security in the import of necessary raw materials of which the Soviet Union is our main supplier.

Then there is trade. The trade conducted with CEMA countries is considerably more advantageous than trade conducted with the economic system of the Western markets. This is so because in the deals with CEMA countries, ever since 1975, there is in operation the so-called system of progressing prices [ceny kroczace] fixed annually on the basis of average world prices of the preceding 5 years. Thus, for instance, we paid a stable price for Soviet supplies of petroleum although on the world market the price rose continuously throughout the past year. In the free market the price of petroleum has already exceeded $300 for one ton--over 900 currency dollars--whereas the price of petroleum imported from the USSR amounted in 1980 to R71.64 per ton--$110.20. Thanks to long-term agreements we are avoiding short-term variations in prices and, consequently, we buy raw materials, including Soviet petroleum, very much below their world market price. For instance, we would have to pay $3.1 billion for 13 million tons of oil from the dollar zone--taking into account the average price paid in 1980 by us--whereas the cost of this import from the USSR amounted to R931 million, that is $1.5 billion. The cost of importing 5.3 billion cubic meters of natural gas would amount to about $850 million while we paid R302 million--$465 million--for gas from the Soviet Union. Likewise the cost of importing ordinary or enriched iron ore from Western countries, amounting to about 9 million tons--in terms of pure contents [czysty skladnik]--would also be higher than what we have to pay for it in the USSR.

Soviet supplies at present constitute 38 percent of total Polish imports of all raw materials. Besides the above mentioned raw materials we buy from the Soviet Union also, among other things, 53,000 tons of aluminum, 122,000 tons of cotton, 116,000 tons of cellulose and about 3 million tons of oil products. These raw materials are also purchased at lower prices than those which we would have to pay in Western or Third World countries.

Of course, the principle of progressing prices, based on average quotations of world prices during the past 5 years, concerns all raw and other materials and goods traded within CEMA, including those supplied by Poland to CEMA countries--which are sold to CEMA countries including the Soviet Union at progressing prices.

[Words indistinct] but the supply of raw materials by the Soviet Union is more than four times greater than our export of raw materials. Therefore, we balance our imports from the USSR with exports, mainly of machines and appliances, sea-going ships, road building machinery, electronic and electrical industry products, railroad rolling stock, chemical and light industry products, and also complete industrial plants as well as technological lines, such as, among others, sulphuric acid factories, hardboard factories, sugar factories and so on.

Polish export of investment goods to the USSR is developing as compared with 1970, and, in 1980, was three and a half times as big as in 1970. This shows that there are possibilities for cooperation in this domain.

Industrial consumer goods represented not quite 25 percent of our exports to the USSR in 1980, whereas fuels and raw materials came to nearly 20 percent.

What are the prospects for import of raw materials from the USSR in the coming years, asks the PAP interviewer. These prospects are promising. The Soviet Union has guaranteed to maintain the supply of oil and natural gas, of iron ore and many other raw materials at the present level in the current 5-year period. However, we are aware that the problem of the deficit of raw materials is deepening. This is causing concern to all governments throughout the world. Also in CEMA countries this is the key economic problem. Raw materials are a condition of economic development and social progress nowadays. Since we have coal, sulphur, copper, zinc and salt we are in a rather good position but we need oil and iron ore. We do not have enough natural gas and cellulose, and we have some difficulties with power supply. All these shortcomings cannot be resolved by traditional imports alone. What is needed here is cooperation within CEMA and common investment ventures in order to increase the potential of raw material extraction in individual socialist countries. We profited by such investment aid from fraternal countries when building our sulphur, copper and brown coal mining industries. On the other hand, we have participated in developing the extraction base of raw materials in other CEMA countries, in Yugoslavia and above all in the Soviet Union which makes its raw material resources available to other countries of our community. Therefore, together with other CEMA countries, we are participating in the development of the raw material base in the Soviet Union and thus ensure for ourselves supplies of various indispensable raw materials.

In bilateral and multilateral cooperation we participated in the development of an extracting base of potassium salt in Belorussia, in the construction of colossal cellulose plants in Ust Ilimsk, an asbestos plant in Yembayevsk, in the construction of the Orenburg gas pipeline, in the development of an atomic energy power station in the Soviet Union. Due to such investment involvement we have been receiving for many years great quantities of potassium salt from Belorussia, natural gas, increased quantities of cellulose and asbestos. We will be also supplied by the Soviet Union with electrical energy, so much needed at home. About 12 percent of raw material supplies from the Soviet Union in 1980 constituted materials received in exchange for Poland's participation in joint investment projects in the Soviet Union.

The journalist asked: What role in our cooperation with the Soviet Union is played by specialization and cooperation in industrial production?

Large scale economic cooperation with the Soviet Union makes specialization in production easier, promotes cooperation links and makes easier the exploitation of production potential in our factories. It favours a higher quality of goods and speeds up technical progress and the growth of our general export ability for other markets as well. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union constitutes an essential factor in the improvement of management efficiency. The specialist and cooperative deliveries at present constitute about 50 percent of the Polish export of machinery to the Soviet Union and over 40 percent of the Polish import of machinery from the Soviet Union. These are being developed most strongly in the transportation industry, aircraft industry, building and road machinery, in the electronics industry, textile industry and in other branches of industry. It demonstrates the deepening complementary nature of economic links between the Polish and Soviet economies.

Do many of the above-mentioned issues also apply to scientific and technical cooperation, asked the journalist. In the entire process of Poland's industrialization the scientific and technical contribution of the Soviet Union was extremely valuable. Let me recall the Lenin steelworks, the Katowice steelworks, the beginnings of our transportation and aircraft industry, the development of the production of railroad stock, the development of power industry, petrochemical industry and chemical industry and many other investment undertakings, scientific and technical, specialist and cooperative.

The foundations for the development of many branches of our industry were the Soviet deliveries of machinery and installations, help in training specialists and scientific and research cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. The powerful potential of Soviet science and technology together with the progress achieved in these fields in our country creates colossal possibilities for further cooperation. Both countries attach great importance to broadening and deepening various forms of cooperation in science and technology, and to concentrating scientific and research efforts on priority issues. They include research and introduction tasks in energy and the coal industry, the construction of heavy and transportation machinery, computers, automation, and remote-control apparatus, the construction of machinery for chemical and petrochemical industries, and so forth. We are striving toward new, higher forms of cooperation, including the formation of joint scientific research institutes, design offices, and the proper coordination of plans for the development of science and technology.

The achievements in this field are becoming a driving force of socioeconomic and integration processes. It also applies to our relations with other CEMA countries and we attach great importance to it. In our present difficult situation we must say that cooperation has fully proved itself.

Then a journalist from PAP asked for a few words on the subject of the atmosphere in the mutual cooperation and contacts between the people who implement it.

First, I would like to underline the cordial atmosphere which accompanies our economic relations with the Soviet Union. Mutual cooperation has traditions of many years and tested examples. It has shaped teams of people in both countries--scientists and engineers, economists and experts in various fields--who are thoroughly acquainted with the details of this cooperation. They are completely devoted to and are linked by bonds of friendship and mutual friendliness.

In such an atmosphere which is marked by commonsense and a good knowledge of the problems, on the one hand, and on the other by the mutual search for optimal, mutually beneficial solutions, it is possible to have continuous progress in the development of our economic relations and in both countries achieving ever greater benefits from the growing trade turnover and from the development of the mutual scientific-technical contacts, especially in the field of specialization and cooperation in industrial production.

These forms of integration are developing directly in enterprises of the two countries which are cooperating and their workforces, their engineers and technicians are jointly and successfully solving the complex technical problems. They place before themselves ever more ambitious goals.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union constitutes an important factor in overcoming the very serious difficulties which Poland is suffering from and in stabilizing life in our country. This in turn constitutes a condition for the successful progress of socialist renewal and democratization, for strengthening socialist relations in our nation, and for restoring faith in the successful future of sovereign Poland, of the working people and of all the citizens of our country.

In our talk, we have concentrated on economic problems but I would like to stress that Poland's cooperation with the Soviet Union is also very successfully developing in other fields of life. This applies primarily to the motive power for our mutual relations which is created by the brotherly cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU, by the ideological cooperation also of the permanent contacts between the local echelons of the parties, between voivodships and cities, and also from the links between the scientific and creative circles in Polish-Soviet cultural exchanges, in tourism and in similar fields. Cooperation in these sectors favors the development of all-round relations, particularly in the economy and in the scientific-technical sector, and strengthening the friendship between the two nations.

UNION OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY ABDUCTED IN GDANSK

LD191640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The Gdansk Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has begun investigations into a mysterious kidnapping. According to PAP, which has based its report on material obtained from the municipal command of citizens militia in Gdansk, from 9-14 February, Marek Mikolajczyk, a shipyard worker and member of the Presidium of the Solidarity enterprise committee at Gdansk shipyard, was kidnapped and deprived of his freedom by unidentified persons who said that they were functionaries of investigative organs.

From materials submitted to the Prosecutor's Office, it transpires that organs of the citizens militia did not apprehend Mikolajczyk. The voivodship Prosecutor's Office has appealed to persons who can provide any information on this subject to contact the office. The public will be informed of the results of the investigation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RZESZOW FARMERS, AGREEMENT

LD191240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Unidentified correspondent's Rzeszow dispatch]

[Text] An agreement on agricultural affairs was signed during the night in Rzeszow between the government commission and the farmers' strike committee. The talks, as I reported yesterday evening, covered a wide range of issues, including land management, supplies to agriculture of machinery and construction materials, the prices of agricultural produce, contracting, rural social matters, education and religion.

On many issues th views of the negotiators coincided, which was stressed by both head of the government commission Vice Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala and Chairman of the National Consultative Committee of Solidarity Lech Walesa. This coincidence of views concerned abolishing preferential treatment for specialized farms regarding credits and supplies of means of production; the vital need to draft a program for supplies to farmers, and creating conditions for the development of small-scale industry in rural areas and agricultural investments.

Here is what Vice Minister Kacala said at the end of talks in Rzeszow: [Begin recording] The talks were difficult, and not merely because there were a large number of serious issues. The talks were difficult because we wanted to produce a credible document which can be implemented even in the difficult economic conditions of our country.

For that reason, with full understanding of both parties, we sometimes had differences of opinion about the deadlines for implementing particular decisions, as well as about the scope and extent of the issues with which we will be able to deal in Polish society--both those in the immediate future and those which will give Polish agriculture the chance to take a deeper breath and have better development prospects.

The document has broader scope and goes beyond purely agricultural matters. The document in practice covers, as it stands today, all those issues which virtually every Polish farmer felt and feels should be settled, and that as quickly as possible. [end recording]

The report signed in Rzeszow goes into force at the moment when an identical document is being signed in Ustrzyki Dolne with striking farmers there.

Details of Rzeszow Agreement

LD192150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] As we have already reported, last night an agreement was signed in Rzeszow between the government commission and the strike committee. It ended the talks which had lasted many days. The agreement contains several dozen points. Here are some of the important ones.

It was considered necessary to strengthen the guarantees on the ownership of the land, which must be inviolate, the problem also of inheriting land, and also of recognizing individual farms as having equal rights in our national economy.

By the end of the year the government will put forward draft amendments on regulations dealing with land turnover and will submit to the Sejm a draft bill on land improvement, having first consulted farmers representatives. Beginning 1 July, funds and credits for the husbandry of land will be granted on the same rights in all sectors of agriculture.

By the end of the year the government will submit the draft of a new bill on building farms in rural areas, taking into account the principle that the designation and taking over by the state of building sites will take place with the participation of a village meeting and the remuneration must reflect the interests of the owners of the land and be on the level of free market prices.

By the end of June, with the participation of farmers and experts, a draft amendment to the decision of the Council of Ministers on specialized farms and on farmers' groups will be prepared. This concerns the question of priorities in granting credits and supplying such farms with means of production. A program for supplying the whole agriculture with means of production will also be worked out.

A review of the prices of agricultural machinery will be carried out on the basis of the real cost of production and the new prices will be introduced not later than the beginning of next year.

By the end of 1981, regulations will be issued which will give the same rights to individual farmers as are enjoyed by other sectors of agriculture when making use of credits and of tax concessions [words indistinct].

As the extraction of coal improves, the government will increase the norm to 1 and 1/2 tons per farm and will then ensure increased allocations for individual farmers, until the restoration of free-market sales of coal.

Funds will be increased for the production of veterinary medicines. By the end of June, the points at which alcohol is sold will be considerably reduced in rural areas. By the end of the year, the government will work out a system of prices aimed at raising the prices for agricultural products or by lowering prices for means of production and of [word indistinct] agriculture.

A draft amendment of pensions and on other benefits for farmers, aimed at giving the same benefits to individual farmers as are enjoyed by other social and vocational groups, will be submitted to the Sejm. In the near future, a draft plan for raising the minimum pension for farmers to the level of the social minimum will be prepared.

On behalf of the government commission, the agreement was signed, among others, by Vice Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala, and Vice Minister of Science, Higher Education and Upbringing Jerzy Wojciechowski; on behalf of the strike committee by Jan (Kulaj) and Katarzyna Bielanska; and on behalf of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Rzeszow, by Jan (Ogrodnik) and [name indistinct]. On behalf of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity it was also signed by Lech Walesa and Bogdan [name indistinct].

GOVERNMENT, FARMERS SIGN AGREEMENT IN USTRZYKI DOLNE

Commission, Walesa Arrive

LD191330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpt] A government commission, led by Andrzej Kacala, vice minister of agriculture, and Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission NSZZ Solidarity, has arrived in Ustrzyki Dolne for talks with striking farmers.

Meeting With Farmers

LD191927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] In Ustrzyki Dolne, Krosno Voivodship, the government commission led by Vice Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala has begun final talks with a group of farmers striking in the headquarters of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity. Also taking part in the meeting are representatives of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity led by Lech Walesa.

After a final examination of the demands that were made and which pertain to the important problems facing the inhabitants of Bieszczady region, it is expected that an agreement which will amplify the agreement signed last night in Rzeszow will be signed. This document, which will close the 9-day talks on the subject of demands made by farmers, embraces all the problems of agriculture and the rural population.

The agreement contains several dozen points dealing, among other things, with the turnover of land, supplies and investments in agriculture, pensions, prices and agricultural produce and education and upbringing.

Details of the Rzeszow agreement will be carried in tomorrow's newspapers.

Agreement Signed 20 Feb

LD200728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Our reporter in Rzeszow tells us that shortly before 0600 an agreement was signed in Ustrzyki Dolne between those who have been participating in the local strike action and the government commission led by Andrzej Kacala, vice minister of agriculture.

The signed agreement covers the basic problems raised by the strikers. Many of them were the subject of the previously signed agreement in Rzeszow. They dealt with such issues as the introduction of new prices to be paid in procurement of farm produce, supplies of machines and products needed by farmers in the development of agriculture, equal treatment for all sectors of the rural economy, reorganization of local administration, essential reforms in the educational system, and regional problems of the Bieszczady area.

It should be stressed that the Ustrzyki agreement was a condition for putting into practice the earlier agreement signed in Rzeszow. Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Committee of Solidarity, took part in the Ustrzyki talks.

STUDENT STRIKES CANCELED; MEETINGS VIEW AGREEMENT

LD192150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] PAP reports that the agreements signed in Lodz yesterday between the inter-ministerial commission and the Interuniversity Consultative Commission of striking students produced an easing of tension at universities.

Strikes have been canceled at the majority of universities in Krakow, Wroclaw, Lublin, Rzeszow, Szczecin and also in Warsaw. Other universities there were meeting this afternoon to discuss the agreements. At the same time, further actions were considered.

TRYBUNA LUDU CALLS STUDENTS' STRIKE UNNECESSARY

LD191604 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP)--Today's TRYBUNA LUDU and SZTANDAR MLODYCH carry commentaries of student strikes and the signing of yesterday's agreement in Lodz. SZTANDAR also brings the full text of the agreement.

"One is led to believe that now that all students are informed the promptest possible about the results of the negotiations, the tension in the country will subside and work will return to normal. The first reports from some academic centres seem to confirm this optimism", TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

"However, we learnt last night that one cannot expect that strikes will end everywhere, as students are trying to float new demands to enforce new discussions, arguments and unrest.

"We do not agree with the opinion that students should only learn. We believe that as they are grown-up people, they have a right to voice opinions on the developments in the country, to express their aspirations and needs. However, as grown-ups, they must also feel responsible for their behavior, their actions, for the political context and the results of their activity.

"Vast masses of the society have voiced their support for the appeal for 90 days of peace and work. Peace is also an exigency at universities.

"Activists of student organizations and students themselves must realize that their decisions and attitudes of today may be conducive to the stabilization of the country's life or hinder this stabilization."

SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote that "the prolonged negotiations resulted in a wave of sympathy strikes at many universities. Some students believe that fresh negotiations should open, as they cannot agree with many provisions of the agreement.

"However, one should think a bit before he demands a renegotiation. One should also reflect whether the Lodz strike was indeed necessary.

"Moreover, a cool look at the text of the agreement will reveal that, especially in the part concerning universities, at stake were issues which had already been decided.

"The agreement explicitly resolves many matters of utmost importance. Despite that, the strike was not necessary. It was not necessary, for the same results, or even better, could have been attained in the conditions of renewal in another, truly democratic way", SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote.

RAKOWSKI STRESSES OBJECTIVITY TO JOURNALISTS

LD192225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Today, too, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski received representatives of the Central Council of the Association of Polish Journalists. One of the main problems discussed during the meeting was how the mass media should reflect the current interests and expectations of public opinion in Poland.

In the opinion of Deputy Premier Rakowski, the present tone of journalistic writing should be guided by greater objectivity and tolerance, by greater understanding than before of the difficult conditions in which the authorities today must act. We need more objective, all-round appraisals of events in the social and political life of the country.

Representatives of the central council of the association pointed out that objectivity thus understood should be accompanied by improvements in information channels, that is, to guarantee public opinion information that is not distorted, not shallow and not impoverished. The association, on the other hand, has the moral duty to see to it that journalists do not violate the principles of honest information and professional ethics.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 0843 GMT on 20 February carries a report on the meeting, adding that: "The deputy premier stressed in turn that apart from fast, veracious and full information, there is also the need for an early settlement of the status of censorship.

["The meeting was attended by head of the PUWP CC Department of Press, Radio and Television, Jozef Klasa."]

SOLIDARITY, RADIO-TV COMMITTEE AGREE ON MEDIA ACCESS

LD192202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] A meeting between the Presidium of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and the representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity, devoted to the implementation of the decisions adopted on 30 January this year as a result of talks between the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity, was held at the committee's offices in Warsaw today.

The way to present the contents of resolutions and statements of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity in radio and television programs was agreed upon. The sides also agreed on issues to be treated during the 2 coming months in those debate programs in which representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity are to present, the union's stand regarding essential social and economic problems concerning workers' interests. The issue of the participation of Solidarity in periodical trade union programs on the Polish radio and television is to be negotiated later.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Association of Polish Journalists.

MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS WORK-FREE DAYS

LD190145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] A working meeting of representatives of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology with a delegation of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity took place in Warsaw. During the meeting, implementation of the Council of Ministers decree on length of working hours and principles for introducing additional work-free days during 1981 was discussed. This applies to employees working 42 hours a week in institutions of the Polish Academy of Sciences, higher schools scientific and research institutions, research and development centers and in other units and sciences.

The talks will be continued in the near future. The ministry will hold similar talks with representatives of other trade unions.

RAKOWSKI MEETS AUTONOMOUS TU REPRESENTATIVES

LD192200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The deputy premier of the Council of Ministers, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, today met representatives of the temporary cooperation committee of the autonomous trade unions. Taking part in the meeting was member of the Council of Ministers, Minister Stanislaw Ciosek.

The temporary committee for cooperation presented the objects and principles of action of the movement of autonomous trade unions, and the aims of the future. The participation of the unions in the form of consultations to be held prior to making decisions on all social and economic matters, which is being worked out by the government and which are of interest to the working people, were also discussed.

It was agreed that there is a need for further working contacts. The trade unionist handed the deputy premier a declaration which was adopted at the plenary session of the temporary committee for cooperation and which expresses the views of the autonomous trade unions on the expose delivered in the Sejm by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The events of recent days, the document says in part, the planned changes in the concept of government work under the new leadership and with a changed composition, the declared desire for renewal and for wide cooperation with all trade union groups, constitute a chance for emerging from the existing crisis.

The working people, members of the autonomous trade unions, express the hope that the program for improvements presented by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski constitutes an important step toward real changes in the socioeconomic situation of the country. Bearing this in mind, it is stated in the declaration, the temporary committee for cooperation of the autonomous trade unions supports the appeal made by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on social moderation and calm.

We believe, the authors of the declaration state, that the most important problem at present is to carry out a deep economic reform. We declare that the government, by its actions, must regain the nation's confidence. The factors which slow down the socio-economic changes in our country should be removed.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS GROUP DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD201250 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb (PAP)--A session of the coordination commission of the industrial trade unions chaired by Eugeniusz Mielnicki, deputy chairman of the commission, took place in Warsaw on 19 February. It discussed the economic reform proposals on which the representatives of the individual unions expressed their opinions.

The members of the commission, the communique says, noted in particular that no report on the state of the economy has been presented and no analysis made of the reasons for the economic crisis. The reform proposals should guarantee full public control of national resources and also of production distribution, exchange and consumption. The reform should also take into account the new principles guiding enterprises, workers control and trade unions.

In this context, a critical assessment was made of the absence of correlation between the theses and bills on state enterprises, workers control and trade unions prepared by the groups appointed for this purpose.

A matter of urgency, the communique says, is the creation of enterprises of workers councils on the basis of the 1956 law. The reform proposals in effect amount to the proposed decentralization of the bureaucratic system of managing the economy rather than of the economy itself, the communique says.

JOURNALIST REVIEWS EVENTS FOR WESTERN READERS

LD190931 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15-16 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Dominik Horodynski, chief editor of Polish magazine KULTURA: "Stanislaw Kania's Poland"]

[Text] The foreigners who came to Poland in January 1981 did not conceal their surprise, and some their disappointment, in the first few days of their visit. They had decided, despite everything, to visit this troubled country which has been so widely discussed in the world over the past few months and which was receiving frontpage coverage in the main daily newspapers. Once on the spot they observed the nothing dramatic was happening, that everything was calm.

Forgive me for making a few polemical remarks here for the benefit of a section, although certainly a considerable section, of the Western mass media.

First, it had very little knowledge of our country's affairs and, on a broader scale, of the problems facing the socialist part of Europe. Second, it was primarily seeking sensation, something which could make a frontpage report in the evening edition, and it was not in the least interested in making a serious analysis of our crisis, which even bored it at times. Third, it took no account of our interests, the interests of the nation and the state.

Poland is and will remain a socialist country. The alliance and friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and mutual confidence are vitally important for our political and economic interests.

Nobody in our country, even in the tensest moments last fall, has ever questioned the fundamental principles of state policy.

For Poland 1980 was a year of great hopes but also one which was fraught with dangers. The workers' massive and determined protest gave rise to serious changes in the state, the party and society. They came about peacefully. Indeed, on the one hand the tendency in the party and its leadership to avoid confrontation and the use of force and to rely on compromise and the social contract gained the upper hand the working class showed that it was capable of organizing itself and acting in a disciplined way.

But that is just one side of the coin. The other side is the constant threat that the river might burst its banks, that at some point the conflict might degenerate into a confrontation. It must be remembered that the political crisis stems from the economic crisis, aggravated by disastrous harvests which caused enormous difficulties--difficulties which moreover persist--in supplying the population with food. Shortages on the market had a serious effect on people's state of mind. After the departure of the Gierek team a great wave of bitter criticism demanding the settling of political scores swamped all of society and the mass media. There were times when emotion and partiality gained the upper hand over wise consideration. The new party leadership under Stanislaw Kania showed great presence of mind in the fall months of 1890. Simliarly the Catholic Church used all its authority to calm people's fears. "Our country above all needs internal peace to establish social life in the climate of renewed mutual confidence," the Polish bishops wrote in a letter to the faithful at the beginning of December.

The party, which bears most responsibility for steering the country out of the crisis has just held a plenum. In the wake of discussions and arguments which were sometimes very serious, a new program of action is emerging which should draw not only on 1980's lessons but on all the tragic crises of the past 30 years. It is necessary to expand the government's social base, to ensure the vital conditions for real coresponsibility, giving millions of citizens real joint responsibility for the country's development. There is only one path--the path of fundamental socialist renewal, extending democracy and the prerogatives of the authentic representative and self-managing bodies from various circles. At the same time the party is ridding itself of those who do not understand the new situation at all. The process of reorganizing its cadres is not an easy and simple one for the ruling party.

It requires time, work and political struggle. It also requires arguments. It is important to recognize that all too often that extremists on one side strengthen the extremists on the other.

Anybody who knows the dynamics of great social movements knows that groups taking extreme stands always emerge within them and that, even if they represent a derisory number, they can seriously complicate the transition from the spontaneous phase to the following phase of constructive and organized action. Solidarity is no exception to this rule. This spontaneous trade union movement which was born as a protest movement primarily had the character of an opposition movement. It developed in struggle and conflicts. Today Solidarity is a recognized force with millions of members. Its nature has changed and it now has different, new obligations. It also has the duty not to forget that the state is one and that there can only be one power within that state. The future will tell whether this principle is sufficiently widely held in the various echelons of the new organization.

By the very nature of things internal conflicts are appearing within the movement at this stage, such as the tensions in relations with the authorities at local or central level. I do not think that this phenomenon should be overdramatized. By solving and settling the workers' problems, which will sometimes require patience and perseverance, Solidarity will have to move from dissidence to coresponsibility, and that will change its attitude toward the government. The new trade union will have to learn how to take account of affairs of state and economic facts.

Poland's economic situation is desperate and to master it all citizens must work together. However, to reach agreement a convincing plan of action, accepted by society, is required. In the first half of January the government published the preliminary plan for the new economic reform, which has been submitted for public discussion. In short, this reform aims at more democratic management methods with very broad worker participation, great autonomy for enterprises, better consideration of market needs in production and a considerable increase in the funds allocated to modernizing agriculture. Poland has vast economic potential, it is rich in raw materials, and has modern big industry which it has established mainly in the last decade. It also has many qualified cadres. It is, therefore, important to set this potential fully in motion. One factor in the social upheaval in 1980 was the population factor; the assumptions of the well-educated younger generation and the cadres from big institutions. This new generation is demanding more modern working methods and a fuller realization of socialism in social life. It is impossible not to take account of their demands and their hopes cannot be dashed.

[Dated] Warsaw, January 1981.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORT ON EIGHTH PZPR PLENUM

AU191337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 81 p 1

[PAP report: "The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum was held in Warsaw on 9 February. It ended late in the evening.

The plenum was chaired by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania.

The agenda of the plenum:

The Politburo report on "The Party's Tasks in Shaping the Conditions for Trade Unions' Activities and Socialist Character" and information on the Politburo's work.

The Politburo report was read by Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Information on the Politburo's work was presented by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The following spoke from the floor one after another: Boguslaw Jamroz, Central Committee member and senior foreman in the Budostal-5 engineering enterprise in Krakow; Henryk Bednarski, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz; Antoni Wrobel, Central Committee member and electrician in the Plock petrochemical plant; Ryszard Karski, Central Committee candidate member and minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; Jozef Adamek, Central Committee member, miner and blasting instructor in the Walbrzych coalmine; Albin Szyszka, chairman of the coordinating committee of the branch trade unions; Stefan Zawodzinski, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Bialystok; Zygmunt Wronski, Central Committee member, member of the Central Party Control Commission and coremaker in the Ursus plant; Boguslaw Stachura, Central Committee member and vice minister of internal affairs; Andrzej Zabinski, Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice; Jan Labecki, Central Committee member, welder and brigade leader in the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk; Tadeusz Czechowicz, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Lodz; Albin Siwak, Central Committee candidate member and brigade leader at the Warsaw-East construction combine; Stanislaw Wronski, Central Committee member and chief editor of NOWE DROGI; Zygmunt Gajewski, Central Committee member, smelter and brigade leader at the blast furnace shop of the Warsaw foundry; Wladyslaw Kandefer, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Krosno; Kazimierz Jarzabek, Central Committee member, casting specialist and brigade leader in the Bierut foundry in Czestochowa; Bogdan Gawronski, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Kalisz; Barbara Kubacka, Central Committee member and product expert in the Spolem cooperative in Poznan; Michal Piechocki, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Slupsk; Andrzej Koltek, Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the main administration of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth; Jozef Janiszewski, Central Committee candidate member and foreman in the engine shed of the Polish railroads in Lublin; Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the State Council team for drafting the trade union law; Ryszard Labus, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Gorzow Wielkopolski; and Mieczyslaw Solecki, member of the Central Party Control Commission and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Leszno.

Following the discussion, Tadeusz Grabski presented the results of the work done by the motion commission of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

The Central Committee adopted a resolution on the party's tasks in shaping the conditions for trade union activities and socialist character. (The text of the resolution will be published in the next issue).

In connection with the party proceedings instituted by the Central Party Control Commission against some Central Committee members and candidate members, the eighth plenum decided on the motion of the Politburo to remove from the Central Committee Zdislaw Lagomski, Franciszek Kaim, Henryk Rechowicz and Andrzej Borkowski and to accept the resignation of the following Central Committee members: Zdzislaw Grudzien, Zofia Grzebisz-Nowicka, Jadwiga Lokkaj and Jerzy Zasada.

PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania summed up the discussion. (The text of his speech will be published in the next issue).

The PZPR Central Committee acknowledge the resignation of Politburo member Jozef Pinkowski from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Central Committee decided to propose at the next Sejm session that Politburo member Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski be appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The eighth plenum ended by singing the Internationale.

During its eighth plenum the Central Committee received from all over the country many letters and resolutions from party organizations, social organizations and activists, PZPR members and nonparty people. The authors stress the importance they attach to the eighth plenum and ask for a consistent socialist renewal.

The letters and resolutions include those from the PZPR organizations in the Warsaw automobile plant and in the Gdansk shipyards, from party members and nonparty people in the Mera-Elwro center in Wroclaw, from the main administration of the Association of Polish Journalists and from the shop party organization of pensioners of the Polish railroads in Kielce.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON SEJM SESSIONS, CHANGES

11 February Session

AU191445 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Feb 81 pp 1,3

[Andrzej Dzierzanowski and Zbigniew Lakomski report: "The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic in Session"]

[Excerpts] A new head of government and the country's key problems such as the 1981 plan and budget and the state and prospects of our economy--these were the basic issues of yesterday's plenary session of the Sejm, which will continue its debates today.

According to the first item of the agenda, Deputy Stanislaw Maciszewski presented a report of the mandate-and-rules committee on appointing new deputies to fill the vacancies registered by the Sejm last December.

The Sejm deputies' vacancies were filled by:

Marian Grudzien, technician, foreman in the assembly shop of the medical apparatus plant, councillor on the Warsaw People's Council and PZPR member, in No 1 constituency of Warsaw-Praga;

Kazimierz Jezierski, mining mechanic, senior foreman in the Andaluzja coalmine and PZPR member, in No 22 constituency in Bytom;

Daniela Kwiatkowska, teacher, councillor on the Katowice Voivodship People's Council and PZPR member, in No 25 constituency in Sosnowiec;

Andrzej Oborzynski, technician, production foreman in Leonora haberdashery plant, councillor on the city People's Council and PZPR member, in No 41 constituency in Lodz-Baluty;

Ryszard Waldemar Gwizdala, director of the state farm in Dylewo, councillor on the Olsztyn People's Council and PZPR member, in No 44 constituency in Olsztyn;

Stefan Grodzinski, worker, quality controllor in the electronic plant in Namyslowo, councillor on the Opole Voivodship Peoples' Council and PZPR member, in No 46 constituency in Opole;

Prof Jerzy Lutomski, head of the herbal institute in Poznan and PZPR member, in No 52 constituency in Poznan;

Master Eng Danuta Mianowska, technologist, head of a shop in Chemitex-Wiskord chemical plant in Szczecin and PZPR member, in No 63 constituency in Szczecin.

The new deputies were sworn in.

Next the Sejm acknowledged former Premier Jozef Pinkowski's letter of resignation from the premiership and accepted his resignation, thanking him for cooperation with the Sejm in discharging constitutional duties.

The Sejm passed the law on wage taxation with one deputy opposing it.

That law is nothing new in our taxation system. Extra wages and some other incomes have been taxed in Poland since 1979. But the obligation to pay such taxes was imposed each year by the budget law. This obligation has now been included in a separate law which is consistent with the deputies' earlier demands.

The scope and amount of taxation have been left unchanged, except that untaxed incomes have been raised from Z6,000 to Z7,000 a month and that some regulations have been made more flexible.

The regulation--it was suggested by the deputies--stating that the taxpayers maintaining three or more dependents have to pay the tax for the first time on the wages earned in their third job, is crucially important. The law states that the payments earned by physicians for their turns of duty [probably in hospitals] will not be taxed, no matter what funds are used to make such payments.

The law becomes valid beginning 1 April 1981 and will be in force until 31 December 1983 when it is expected that taxation on earnings under the new wage schemes will be comprehensively settled.

The Sejm will resume its debates today at 0900.

12 February Session

AU200858 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Andrzej Dzierzanowski and Zygmunt Lakomski report: "Premier W. Jaruzelski's Statement at the Session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Excerpts] The need for a rapid normalization of the country's life was the basic feature of the debates on the second day of the Sejm's session, which took almost 12 hours. That need was expressed in the views of the deputies concerning the statement made by the new premier--Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski--and concerning the report by the Committee for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on this year's draft state plan and budget.

The discussion on the premier's statement and the draft state plan and budget for 1981 was joined by 30 deputies.

The Sejm unanimously passed a resolution on the national socioeconomic plan for 1981. The Sejm also unanimously passed the 1981 budget law.

In our reports on the recent plenary sessions of the Sejm we have often pointed up the close links of the highest representative body with the country's life. An eloquent example of that is the proposal that the Sejm should set up an extraordinary commission to control the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. In keeping with the demands of the deputies' clubs and circles, that proposal has been addressed to the Commission for Mandate and Regulations, which will suggest to the Sejm the extent and forms of the extraordinary committee's activities.

What are the main principles of this year's socioeconomic plan? The country's difficult economic situation and the recognition of the need to shape socioeconomic policy in conformity with a socialist sense of justice are the starting points of the plan.

The resolution on the 1981 socioeconomic plan provides for protecting the consumption level of the groups and families in the worst conditions and for shaping the consumption level of the remaining groups in keeping with our economic potential. It states that the following tasks should be observed in that regard:

1. Ensuring increases in the populace's cash incomes in line with wage raises, social benefits and farm produce procurement prices;

2. Seeking to maximally increase the supply of marketables and to develop services to make the lives of families easier;

3. Improving working conditions;

4. Increasing funds to develop health services and whatever constitutes social facilities;

5. Maximally implementing housing construction plans;

6. Promoting activity to protect the natural environment.

As for material production, the resolution provides among other things for:

1. Achieving the maximum production level with shorter working hours;

2. Ensuring increased production and services in the home market;

3. Ensuring profitable export;

4. Improving the supply of production resources and services to agriculture;

5. Rationally using energy and raw and other materials;

6. Streamlining the investment program by halting some projects, by not beginning new projects and by employing the current stocks of machines and installations.

The concluding passages of the resolution state that by the end of next March the government will inform the Sejm about the division of tasks among the individual ministries. The government will also help promote the enterprises' independence and responsibility. A crucial question is the government's pledge to inform the Sejm about all projected changes in the resolution on the economic plans.

At this point the Sejm ended its fifth session in the present term.

OLSZOWSKI, GRABSKI CHAIR CONGRESS DEBATES

Olszowski Meeting

LD162212 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP)--A successive meeting of the Secretariat of the Congress Commission was held today presided over by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee. The long debate focused on the draft of a new version of the programmatic guidelines for the Ninth Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

The new version is based on proposals submitted by individual teams which reflect both the remarks and proposals put forth at the plenary session of the Congress Commission on February 2 and proposals coming from the voivodship congress commissions, teams and party organization across the country.

The discussion covered both the entire draft and the individual paragraphs. The remarks and proposals formulated during the meeting comprise: the sources and character of the crisis, the leading role of the PUWP, new relations within the party and its ideological activity, development of socialist democracy and self-governance and the strengthening of the rule of law, the role and problems of the young generation, implementation of the principles of social justice and directions of social policy, economic reform, a three-year programme of economic stabilization and trends of the country's development in the current 5-year period, means to ensure priority for agriculture and the food economy, and the directions of agricultural policy, tasks connected with the expansion of the intellectual potential and the intellectual life of the country--its culture, science and education, directions of the international activity of the PUWP and the Polish foreign policy.

[Warsaw PAP in Russian at 2100 GMT on 16 February carries a report on the meeting which adds that: "In the discussion stress was laid upon concretizing the program tasks linked with socialist renewal. The main chapter of the future document will be devoted to guarantees of inner-party democracy and the implementation of the principles of socialist peoples' power.

["The Marxist-Leninist content and standards of democratic centralism in the party's activity were stressed as well as the international principles of foreign policy. In future, work proposals made by party organs and organizations, as well as demands by various public groups sent to the Congress Commission, will be reflected on an even broader scale."]

The participants in the meeting laid stress on the necessity to restore social peace, rhythmical work, and a climate of universal respect for the [word indistinct] prerequisites for the preparation of programmating guidelines answering the needs of the country's difficult situation and social expectations.

[The PAP Russian version adds here: "The following spoke during the meeting: W. Bek, E. Waszczuk, A. Werblan, E. Wojtaszek, E. Wiatr, Z. Gakewski, E. Glubczyk, T. Grabski, K. Zychlinska, Z. Zielinski, M. Karwala, E. Kempara, L. Krasicki, E. Kurowski, R. Ney, J. Pajestka, S. Stefanski, L. Tokarski, as well as the following secretaries of various groups: Z. Glapa, F. Kubiczek, K. Ostrowski, W. Stasinski."]

Report on Grabski Meeting

LD171534 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP)--The Congress Commission team for social policy held its third meeting yesterday. The meeting was chaired by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC Tadeusz Grabski. Participants in the meeting discussed thoroughly a successive, extended version of the set of documents to be debated at the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress, its part related to social policy.

The agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie provided important references in the work on a project for congress debate material in the field of social policy. None of the provisions of the project is contrary to the agreements. In many points, the project goes further and is more concrete in meeting the expectations of the society.

Participants in the meeting stressed the need for reckoning with the consequences of demographic processes. 3.2 million marriages were contracted and 6.3 million children were born over the last decade.

It is forecast that 3 million children will be born in the next five years, and the population's natural increase will amount to 1.5 million people. While the number of old age and disabled pensioners grows from year to year, the increase in production-age population in the five years to come will be a mere 750,000 people. That must entail increased obligations of the working population for the sake of its non-employed part.

Speaking on the issue of the wages policy, participants in the meeting stressed the validity of the need for a legislative definition of maximum and minimum pay in proportion to average pay. The same holds for the proportions in old age and disability pensions. The amount of incomes must never be kept secret from the public. Also the policy on taxation of the population should serve social justice.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADJUSTS MEAT, SUGAR RATIONING

LD192120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The government spokesman held another press conference at the offices of the Council of Ministers today. Here is our reporter Zdzislawa Guca:

Today's conference dealt with the rationing of meat and its products, but butter and sugar were also mentioned. As far as the previously published plan for meat rationing is concerned, the following changes are envisaged: There will be 500 grams more meat and its products for the greatest number of those entitled, that is for white collar workers, family members and so on; a cut in the ration to 2.70 kg for children aged 10-12, but an increased ration to 4.5 kg for young people aged 13-18.

Rations for pregnant women are also increased to 5 kg. A standard ration has been laid down for private farm owners and for the so called two-trades people [farmers who also work in industry]. Meat coupons proposed previously, which were supposed to state the value of meat, will be replaced by others which will state quantity and kinds of meat. Let us listen to what Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Adam Kowalik has to say:

[Begin recording] Tomorrow the subject of rationing will be examined by the Council of Ministers. I believe decisions will be taken concerning a practical agreement on the trade unions positions; such accords have been signed. There will also be a statement by the government when the Council of Ministers decision is made. We have proposed that the system of meat rationing and the system of rationing meat products should become valid from the beginning of the second quarter of this year and that it should remain in force for the duration of the second quarter. During that time discussions will continue, further consultations will be held, opinions and assessments will be formulated and there will also be an opportunity for modifying the system and altering the norms, in accordance with any changes in the situation.

As far as sugar is concerned the situation looks different. The balance of sugar supplies is very delicate. The provision of sugar for the needs of the country, from now on until the sugarbeet harvest later in the year, is based on the assumption of imports of about 200,000 tons of sugar--an enormous figure--so that any further maintenance of the present norm, even for one month--which would mean an additional expenditure of about 30,000 tons of sugar--cannot be met. Therefore, if we are to approach this issue in a responsible manner--and a responsible attitude is what the nation expects from this government--then we must take a decision to introduce revised norms for sugar which would become valid from the beginning of March and would last until end of October: 1 kg for people over 18 years of age, covering everybody in the towns and in the countryside, in fact, the whole population of the country; and 1.5 kg of sugar for children, young people, nursing mothers and pregnant women. We would also like to include, for holders of rationing cards with a 1.5 kg norm, the possibility of an automatic entitlement to the purchase of a block of chocolate. At the moment we are producing precisely the quantity of chocolate needed to meet the needs of all those who would thus be entitled to buy it. I know this is not, perhaps, an important issue but chocolate has virtually been unobtainable [words indistinct].

On the subject of fats we have not, in fact, reached final agreement. The ministry takes the view and proposes that the rationing system in the next 3 months should not cover any fats, including butter. We base our argument on the following facts: Even allowing for the increase in population, there will not be less butter available in 1981 than in 1980. [end recording]

PAP today issued a communique, which the press will probably publish tomorrow, concerning the accords reached during consultations between the ministry and trade unions. As for consultations with NSZZ Solidarity, it is stated, among other things, that the minister of domestic trade and services will take the necessary steps to ensure 1.5 kg of norm of sugar ration for everybody during the period August-October 1981. It is also emphasized that the principles of butter rationing--about which we heard a moment ago--have not been finally agreed and that talks on this subject will be continued. Despite a different view taken by NSZZ Solidarnosc the norms of meat rationing for young people in rural areas have been established at a lower rate. The communique concerning consultations with the industrial branch trade unions says, among other things, that by allowing uncontrolled free-market sale of meat a situation will be created in which groups of population with the highest incomes will be in a strikingly privileged position. The industrial branch trade unions also take the view that abandoning the proposed rationing of butter involves the need to safeguard the supply of adequate amounts of butter for children and young people. Both trade unions have taken cognizance of the adjustment in the norms of the allocation of meat and meat products for children and young people.

Out of the discussion and the questions raised by journalists during the press conference, I would like to acquaint you with the reply by Minister Adam Kowalik to a question on the problem of free-market or black-market in meat.

[Begin recording] It is our task to bring about a situation where the surplus produced by one's own effort may be sold legally. If this happens it is not a black market but a free market, and let us not be horrified that prices will be high. We do not wish to introduce administrative limits on prices because the sale will continue under the cover of [word indistinct]. Today, we have the following situations: For example, in the morning meat prices are high--despite the fact that it is illegal because the price is controlled--and at noon or in the afternoon prices are much lower.

I return to this point: If we decide to create a free meat market with certain conditions --it is not our idea, the idea has been most successful with some of our neighbors, very successful indeed--let us be consistent, let us not interfere administratively. Economic laws cannot stand administrative intervention. It can sometimes support but also can hamper. Hence, I reply explicitly. We do not provide--and I will continue to defend it to the end, perhaps I will find myself in the minority. [sentence as heard] I would like it to be a free market and not a black market. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI VISITS PHARMACEUTICAL FIRM 19 FEB

LD191316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today paid a working visit to Poland's largest drug factory, the Tarkomin pharmaceutical plant in Warsaw. The premier toured the factory and acquainted himself with, among other things, the production of antibiotics and insulin.

SD CONGRESS COMMISSION HOLDS LAST SESSION

LD182148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The last session of the SD Congress Commission was held today. The work done by the commission's seven problem teams over the past 2 months has resulted in a draft of documents which will be put before the 12th SD Congress. All congress documents reflect the task of the putting into practice of democratization in the socialist state as being the main aim of the SD's activity. The SD's declaration, its program, resolution and the statute of the forthcoming congress all reflect this.

Greater social activity and the renewal of the political, social and economic life have had an important influence on the draft of the new program of the SD. In discussion emphasis was placed on the fact that democratic methods of the exercise of power are needed by the socialist state. To relieve the country of its crisis it is necessary to liberate social energy and to create out of patriotism a force which genuinely serves progress.

The SD wants to carry out its program in an alliance with the PZPR and the ZSL, while keeping its organizational sovereignty and program independence. All drafts of congress documents, and this includes four resolutions on environmental protection, on the intelligentsia, the economic reform and the present international situation, will be presented tomorrow at the session of the SD Central Committee.

PARTY MEETINGS HELD IN VARIOUS MILITARY UNITS

LD181656 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Plenary meetings of the local party committees in military districts, various branches of the armed forces and military academies are being held under the slogan: "Soldiers Support the Program of the Party and Government."

Motions made during these meetings are above all aimed at strengthening the combat readiness of the army and expanding the participation of the armed forces in the work of aiding the development of the national economy.

Sessions of party committees have been held in the Silesian Military District, in the navy, in central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense, and in the military, technical and political academies in Warsaw and the Medical Academy in Lodz.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS SZCZECIN-SWINOUJSCIE AKTIV

LD182132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Everything important for Poland and Poles today and in the future is reflected in the partywide discussion connected with the preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress.

At today's meeting of the party aktiv in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex with Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, stress was put on the fact that the recent decisions made by the highest party and state authorities have anticipated the expectations of the community and conform to many proposals and views made by party organizations at primary level to the party Central Committee.

It was stressed at the same time that the climate of productive and effective work in ports depended to a considerable extent on putting into practice the provisions of the social contract and demands accepted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. It was further stated that workforces fully appreciate the full and on schedule implementation of demands put to the management of the port complex.

MARJAI ARRIVES IN WARSAW FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD191146 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (MTI)--A Hungarian delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, arrived in Warsaw on Wednesday evening to attend the 18th session of the joint body.

Talks Begin

LD192322 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (MTI)--The meeting of the Polish-Hungarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee started in Warsaw on Thursday. The Hungarian delegation to the meeting is headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and chairman of the government's Economic Commission, and the Polish one by Andrzej Jedynak, deputy prime minister.

After the Thursday session Jozsef Marjai met with Mieczyslaw Jagielski, first deputy of the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Government's Economic Commission. They discussed actual economic questions.

Meeting With Jaruzelski

LD201108 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP)--Poland's prime minister, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Hungary's Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, who had arrived in Warsaw to take part in the 18th session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During the meeting the two discussed topical issues in the development of mutual economic cooperation as well as trade exchange between Poland and Hungary. The sides also exchanged views on the development of economic and trade relations in the years 1981-1985, paying special attention to the expansion of specialization and production cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK BEGINS TALKS IN DENMARK

LD191648 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 19 Feb (PAP)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek came on an official visit to Denmark here today. He was greeted by head of the Danish diplomacy Kjeld Olesen at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport.

Polish-Danish plenary talks, chaired by both ministers, began shortly afterwards. They concentrated on bilateral relations, current international problems, especially those examined by the Madrid-80 meeting and questions connected with the general situation in Europe.

The foreign ministers of Poland and Denmark emphasized that the traditional dialogue between Poland and Denmark on matters of detente and European security constitutes an important contribution to the shaping of a proper international climate. The statesmen expressed the desire to continue and broaden that dialogue.

The afternoon talks focused on current international problems laying special emphasis of detente and European security. East-West relations and topics which are on the agenda of the Madrid meeting, including the projected European disarmament conference.

Minister Czyrek invited Minister Olesen to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation has been accepted.

At the end of talks, the head of the Polish delegation held a news conference. Characterizing the concluded talks, Minister Czyrek stated that given different evaluations of a number of problems under review, the ministers concurred in their conclusions on the future turn of the international situation and in some of its aspects expressed identical views. This concerns in particular the continuation of the policy of detente, a multiplane East-West dialogue and international cooperation.

Next, Minister Czyrek answered journalists' questions, largely on the situation in Poland.

In the evening Minister Olesen on behalf of the Danish Government hosted a dinner for Minister Czyrek and his party during which the two ministers made speeches.

Minister Olesen declared among other things that the visit of the Polish minister came at a time when the East-West relations were at a critical phase. It was precisely at such a difficult period that the maintaining of international contacts and dialogue was particularly important. This also applies to the Polish-Danish relations in which the two sides have always openly and sincerely presented their views and standpoints. Continuation of that tradition will be an important contribution of the two countries to the overcoming of the crisis of confidence between the East and West.

Continuing his speech Minister Olesen said that the Danish society viewed with understanding and sympathy the process of renewal underway in Poland and the difficulties with which Poland had to contend. Although only Poland and its nation alone are able to overcome the difficulties, we, abroad, realize that the finding of a durable and stable solution lies not only in the interest of the Poles, but also in the interest of all European nations, underlined Minister Olesen.

In reply Minister Czyrek drew attention to the escalation of the arms race including the revival of the issue of the neutron weapon and the Western strivings to win military advantage.

The minister went on to say that Poland supports the efforts of the Soviet Union to enliven a dialogue with the United States and comes out in favour of the continuation of the SALT and the achievement of positive results in Madrid. Minister Czyrek pointed to the topicality of the Polish proposal concerning the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, reiterating Poland's readiness to host the conference in Warsaw.

"We believe that any hopes at playing up the Polish card in international politics--as evident in the actions of certain circles in the West--are doomed to failure. We express the hope that the sense of equilibrium, realism and responsibility characterizing the policy of many Western states will prevail. We proceed from the assumption that a stable, successfully developing, socialist Poland answers not only the aspirations of our nation but also lies in the interest of peaceful relations of cooperation on our continent.

INTERPRESS Praises Relations

LD192126 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP)--"Although we have no direct border but the proximity of our neighborhood across the Baltic and the rich long traditions of cooperation have entered a very significant influence on the scope and character of bilateral Polish-Danish relations," wrote INTERPRESS commentator Marek Bierut.

The post-war political dialogue between Poland and Denmark began at the end of the 1950's, being initiated by the foreign ministers of the two countries. It is worth recalling that precisely the Danish opinion has shown great understanding for the Rapacki plan calling for the creation of an atom-free zone in central Europe. After the initiation of contacts at the ministerial level, there came visits by heads of government which resulted in the conclusion of agreements on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

All these to date meetings, marking the successive stages of the Polish-Danish dialogue, including the visit which the Danish Foreign Minister K. Olesen paid to Poland last June have born out the fact that in spite of different socio-political systems and allegiance to different political groupings in Europe, Warsaw and Copenhagen have similar opinion on an array of problems.

Proceeding from the assumption that all European states, including the medium-sized and small ones, have an important role to play in the process of understanding and cooperation between the East and West--Poland and Denmark time and again have emphasized the responsibility they share for the destinies of peace on our continent and, most recently, also their interest in developing confidence building measures and lowering [words indistinct] on military confrontation in Europe.

Polish-Danish economic cooperation has rich traditions, as it was initiated at a bigger scale in the first quarter of our century. At present Denmark is Poland's seventh biggest trading partner among the [words indistinct] states, and Poland ranks second as Denmark's trade partner among the socialist states, after the Soviet Union.

Looking at the current state of the Polish-Danish dialogue, the hope is fully justified that the present visit of Poland's minister for foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, to Denmark will contribute to the deepening of cooperation in such fields in which it is successful and will open up new fields for such cooperation, concluded INTERPRESS.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES FRENCH, U.S. ENVOYS 18 FEB

LD181854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, today received the ambassador of the French Republic, Jacques Dupuy. Minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, also took part in their meeting. Also today Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received the ambassador of the United States, Francis Meehan.

MORE ON JARUZELSKI MEETING WITH FRG ENVOY

LD191726 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (DPA)--The new Polish Government wants to expand cooperation with the Federal Republic, particularly in the economic field. This was learned today from the German Embassy following a discussion between Georg Negwer, German ambassador in Warsaw, and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The discussion took place in a markedly friendly atmosphere, reported the diplomat.

Jaruzelski took the opportunity to explain the policy he has already embarked upon. He expressed confidence that he will regain the trust of all sectors of the population, including the trade unions, it was stated. On the basis of Poland's alliance commitments within the Warsaw Pact, Jaruzelski assessed the development of bilateral relations between Poland and the Federal Republic as "very positive," according to the ambassador's report. He expressed the hope that these relations, particularly in economic cooperation, could be developed very much further on a medium and long-term basis.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE

LD200512 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The Governments of Poland and Zimbabwe have reached agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging representatives at ambassadorial level, states a communique published after talks in Salisbury. The document stresses that the two governments express the conviction that the just established diplomatic relations will contribute toward friendship and cooperation between the two nations and serve the development of international cooperation and consolidation of general peace.

BELGIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 10-14 FEBRUARY

LD140456 Warsaw PAP in English 0220 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Feb (PAP)--A delegation of the Belgian Communist Party CC composed of member of the Political Bureau Jan Debroumere and member of the Belgian Communist Party CC Jacques Nagels stated in Poland between February 10 and 14 at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The delegation had talks at the PUWP CC with alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP CC Emil Wojtaszek and head of the Foreign Department Waclaw Piatkowski. The delegation met with First Secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Poznan J. Kusiak at its headquarters in that city, and with Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Stanislaw Dlugosz at its seat here.

Both sides discussed the current international situation and the activity of the PUWP and the Belgian Communist Party. Representatives of the Belgian Communist Party conveyed the words of support for the PUWP actions to overcome internal difficulties and to successfully continue the process of socialist renewal. They also voiced their conviction that the Polish people under the party leadership is able to solve its own problems in the spirit of political dialogue. Delegates of both parties expressed the desire to further develop cooperation between the PUWP and the Belgian Communist Party.

SWEDEN DECIDES TO GRANT CREDIT GUARANTEES, LOANS

LD142224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Report by Zygmunt Broniarek in Stockholm]

[Text] The Swedish Government has decided to grant Poland credit guarantees to the value of 200-250 million kronas. Secretary of State in the Ministry of Trade [name indistinct] said that this would enable Swedish enterprises to continue exporting such commodities as industrial goods, cellulose, iron ore and also foodstuffs. Besides the credit guarantees, Sweden will also be granting Poland loans to pay off the interest on the credits taken out earlier. The amount of these loans has not been revealed. We only know that Poland owes Sweden about 1.7 billion kronas.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY STEFAN ANDREI TO LEBANON

Meeting With Al-Wazzan

AU192040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 19 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 19, the prime minister of the Republic of Lebanon, Shafiq al-Wazzan, received the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, now on an official visit to Lebanon.

During the interview the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Lebanon was pointed out, in the spirit of the summit agreements, and the mutual wish was expressed to develop the Romanian-Lebanese collaboration, to expand the trade exchanges and to take concrete measures of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Tackled were also several issues of the international life, including the situation in the Middle East, highlighting that under the circumstances of deterioration of the situation worldwide it is necessary to act for the political settlement of the conflicts among states, for the resumption and the continuation of the policy of peace, detente, for the respect of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat of force in interstate relations.

The same day, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs was received by Kamil al-Asad, president of the National Assembly of Lebanon. The president of the Lebanese Parliament highly appreciated the Romanian head of state's activity for world peace, collaboration, inclusively in the Middle East. During the interview appreciated were the relations of collaboration between the parliaments and the parliamentarians of the two countries, their contribution to developing the friendship and collaboration relations between Romania and Lebanon.

Meeting With Butrus

AU201210 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had talks with Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Lebanon. On the occasion, satisfaction was expressed at the development of the Romanian-Lebanese relations. They discussed questions related to the amplification and diversification of political relations, commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, the expansion of the two countries' collaboration in the world arena.

Expressing their concern over the severely mounting tension and conflicts in various zones of the world, the two foreign ministers stressed that international peace and security, the resumption of the policy of detente, collaboration and national independence demand the settlement of all disputes and conflicts among states only by peaceful means, by negotiations among the parties concerned.

Emphasis was placed on the outstanding importance of the building of security and development of cooperation in Europe, the influence the situation on this continent exerts on international peace and collaboration, and the mutual wish was expressed that the Madrid conference would end with positive results.

In connection with the need for disarmament--one of the fundamental issues in today's world--the two parties' determination was expressed to work for the halting of the arms race, for concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Lebanon expressed the conviction of the two sides that the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order were prerequisites for world political and economic stability, for the economic development of all states, of the developing countries in particular.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the examination of the Middle East developments, stress being laid on the need for further efforts in view of finding a global political solution to the conflict in the zone, for attaining a just, lasting peace grounded on Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied after the 1967 war, from the Arab section of Jerusalem as well, on solving the Palestinian people's question by recognizing its right to self-determination and independent statehood, on the observance of the independence and sovereignty of all the countries in the region.

The conviction was expressed that the situation in Lebanon can be solved through the observance of its independence, territorial integrity and unity, through the understanding and unity of all the internal political forces.

It was assessed that the settlement of the major questions confronting mankind required the active and equal participation and commitment of all states, of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries in particular, the democratization of international relations, the enhancement of the role of the UN and of other international bodies, the strict observance of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force in interstate relations, of each people's right to free and independent development.

The talks passed in friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

BURTICA, GREEK BUSINESSMEN--Bucharest, 14 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 14, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received a delegation of businessmen from Greece, delegation made up of (Panos Panouris), (George Livanos) and (Andreas Petalas) from (Livanos of Ceres) shipping group. On the occasion, possibilities were approached of developing economic relations with Greek firms in various fields of activity, particularly in sea-going transport. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 14 Feb 81 AU]

VISITING PCI DELEGATION CONTINUES MEETINGS, DEPARTS

Talks With Minic

LD191218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, had a talk with a delegation of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI) led by Giorgio Napolitano, member of the Directorate of the PCI Central Committee, here today.

In the friendly talk of some length, opinions were exchanged on some current international questions and problems of security and cooperation in Europe. The activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the results of the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference were discussed in particular.

Meeting With Mojsov

LD191342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency President Lazar Mojsov today received an Italian Communist Party delegation, headed by party Central Committee Directorate and Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano.

During the ensuing friendly talk, Mojsov spoke about the LCY activity at the internal level, particularly efforts for the implementation of the country's economic stabilization policy. Giorgio Napolitano spoke about internal trends in Italy and the policy of the Italian Communist Party. The mutual satisfaction was expressed with relations between the LCY and the Italian Communist Party and the readiness confirmed for continuing and expanding contacts and cooperation between the two parties.

Departure From Belgrade

LD192248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by member of the party's Directorate and Secretariat Giorgio Napolitano left Belgrade today.

During the visit, an exchange of information on the two parties' activities at home and abroad took place at the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

TRADE WITH IRAN 'SUCCESSFUL,' INCREASED IN 1980

AU192017 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Belgrade--Compared with previous years, trade with Iran in 1980 may be assessed as very successful. The overall volume of trade with that country amounted last year to about $146 million, which constitutes a several-fold increase over 1979, when the figure for trade was $24.82 million. In this trade, exports were increased significantly from $23 to $82 million, and imports amounted to about $64 million, crude oil being by far the largest item.

It was said at a meeting of the section for Iran of the Chamber of Economy that with a little more effort, the results last year could have been doubled. There were some objective difficulties (transportation, goods waiting in storerooms) but they cannot be a proper justification for the opportunities missed, particularly since some other countries, facing the same problems, increased their trade with Iran much more than our businessmen did.

The meeting yesterday, therefore, paid most attention to the further organization of cooperation among exporters so that they may jointly approach the market, which is becoming more and more open toward our country.

VRHOVEC ASSESSES DELHI NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD192245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG)--The ministerial conference in New Delhi registered considerable success and its results will undoubtedly have a positive influence on strenthening peace, the efficacious solution of crises and on elimination of hotbeds of crisis which burden the present-day world. This assessment was made by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who led the Yugoslav delegation to the just concluded Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi. This evening he spoke to members of the Federal Conference and the political aktiv of SAWPY on the importance of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in the capital of India. Vrhovec said that by coincidence the Delhi conference was held 20 years after the founding of the movement of nonaligned countries in Belgrade, of the policy whose principles brought together the largest part of mankind, countries and peoples who wish to live in peace and to build their future freely and independently. During the celebration of this jubilee, the Delhi conference also paid due respect to our country and President Tito, one of the founders of this movement.

In the present difficult international situation, burdened by bloc confrontations and competition, whose victims are most often the nonaligned countries, there is nothing more logical than that they should meet and agree on what do do in their search for ending this situation. It is true that differences between the nonaligned countries are real and not small, but the awareness that it is matter of common interest and the sense of togetherness and need of joint striving for the aims of the Nonaligned Movement prevailed in New Delhi and these differences were overcome.

Among the most important decisions of the Delhi conference, Vrhovec listed the determination of the nonaligned countries to continue their struggle for peace, the struggle against the ever increasing use of force and tendencies for hegemony and domination, to solve the problems and crises by means of negotiations, in a political manner, while fully respecting peoples' right to decide on their fate by themselves. Advocating the strengthening of its activity on the basis of principles of nonalignment, the ministerial conference in Delhi fully confirmed the nonbloc character of the movement. The documents adopted by this conference clearly show this.

Vrhovec also spoke in detail about individual phases of the ministerial conference. The meeting was chaired by Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

INDICTMENT PRESENTED IN TUDJMAN TRIAL IN ZAGREB

AU191905 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 81 p 12

[R. Arsenic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 17 Feb--The trial of Dr Franjo Tudjman, accused of the criminal act of hostile propaganda, began today before the Grand Criminal Council of the District Court of Zagreb, presided over by Judge Josip Golob. Tudjman, who is appearing in court without being held in custody, was sentenced in 1972 to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment for a criminal act against the people and state; his sentence was commuted 9 months' imprisonment, which he served.

The indictment presented by Darko Loncarevic, deputy district public prosecutor, alleges that--with the intention of creating the belief in public opinion abroad as well as at home that the Croat people in the SFRY are not equal to other peoples and nationalities, but are in a position of political, social and cultural subordination and economic exploitation, and that the social system of democratic self-managing socialism in Yugoslavia does not allow a free pursuit of the constitutional rights of citizens--Tudjman falsely presented the position of the Croat people as well as the implementation of the democratic freedoms of SFRY citizens.

In this way, the indictment points out, Tudjman, with help from abroad, maliciously and untruly presented the sociopolitical situation in the country and thus committed a criminal act against the foundations of the socialist self-managing social system and security of the SFRY by means of hostile propaganda.

In an interview to Swedish television journalists at the end of 1977, it is stated in the indictment, the accused asserted among other things: "The new wave of Croat political emigres is a consequence of the brutal squaring of accounts with the Croat renaissance movement of 1970 and 1971. After all the shoots of this Croatian spring were cut off, many young people lost their faith and hope that a more free political and national life was possible at home, and they left--indignant and desperate--for abroad and decided in favor of extremist emigre activities...."

This interview, with which our public has been acquainted, was broadcast early in 1978 on Swedish television under the title: "Croats--Terrorists or Freedom Fighters," and it was published in its entirety or in part by magazines of the Ustasha and pro-Ustasha organizations.

In an interview to V. Markovic and published in the Ustasha emigre magazine, HRVATSKA DRZAVA, in the middle of 1978, the indictment says, Tudjman said, among other things: "According to trustworthy and reliable statistics, 60,000 people were killed in all the camps and prisons in Croatia during the war, and they were Serbs as well as Croats, Jews, Gypsies and other anti-fascists.... This is a tremendous and horrible number and crime.... But I am against multiplying this number by ten, to make it 600,000 people for Jasenovac alone, only and exclusively for the purpose of blowing up some sort of collective and lasting guilt of the Croat people. In my opinion, persecution and the impossibility of full national and cultural development in their own country have driven many young Croats, members and aktivists of the former "mass movement," to become political emigres, where these young people become the fiercest adversaries of Yugoslavia, even more fierce than the old political emigres, and take up weapons...."

His interviews to the West German television network ARD and to Radio France Internationale were couched in a similar tone.

In his defense, Tudjman did not accept the prosecution's allegations that he spoke maliciously and presented falsehoods, and he stated that his interviews were published in emigre magazines without his knowledge. As regards the essence of what he stated in the said interviews, he declared he stood by it because his views were the result of his scientific work and outlook.

The trial continues tomorrow with the presentation of evidence.

PAPER SCORES ANTICOMMUNISTS IN CATHOLIC CHURCH

LD192118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Split, 19 Feb (TANJUG)--We all know the commandments whether we are believers or not. There is nothing vulgar about them, they are even beautiful to hear: Thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not steal.... SLOBODNA DALMACIJA writes in today's issue under the title "The Sombre Resurrection."

Belief in God or anyone else is a compassionate feature of every one of us, of every man. And the strength of any society, and particularly of our self-managing socialist society, lies in the fact that it permits belief, that it guarantees in the Constitution freedom of belief and religion, and the work of the church. It is not surprising, therefore, that we have recently seen increasingly successful development of relations with religious communities, and their increasingly correct attitude towards our sociopolitical system. Cooperation between the Vatican and Yugoslavia on the well-known principles was confirmed in talks recently by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Pope John Paul II, during an audience in the Vatican.

Unfortunately, the SLOBODNA DALMACIJA commentary goes on, we must note that just at this time of very good relations, individuals and groups who find such relations not to their liking, are making an appearance and they are launching not only an anticommunist and anti-socialist campaign, but are attempting to turn the church into a political instrument for opposition action. We are aware that in spite of the fact that the individuals are in prominent positions in the Catholic Church, the entire official Catholic Church does not back such action, and we wish to stress this. But the utterances of individuals, their actions recently, merit a few words in order that certain things should become clearer. Tales about alleged threats to religious rights, to free activities in our country, are not enough for them: Individuals are reaching--it is almost unbelievable--after the darkest past of Yugoslavia and Croatia. At the same time as they speak of concern for the Croatian nation, of freedom, they insult the most profound feelings of that people, bringing shame upon the Croats before God and the people.

In this context, SLOBODNA DALMACIJA recalls attempts to rehabilitate Stepinac, and give the chronology of his meetings with traitors to the Croatian people through questions to the Zagreb Archbishop Franjo Seper, who declared in a Radio Vatican program that "the picture of Stepinac is a historical falsification."

Surely you know that as early as 12 April 1941 Dr Alojzije Stepinac, then archbishop of Zagreb and metropolitan of Croatia, had an audience with Slavko Kvaternik? Was the so-called independent state of Croatia not recognized thereby? Did the Ustashists thereby not gain the recognition of the Catholic Episcopate? And only 4 days later Stepinac went off on an official visit to Ante Pavelic.

Furthermore, Dr Alojzije Stepinac sent a circular on 28 April 1941 to Catholic clerics in which he called upon them loyally to cooperate with the Ustashists and the Germans--then, as chairman of the episcopal conferences, he convened a conference at which the Catholic bishops took up a standpoint regarding cooperation with the Ustashists so as later to take them for a festive audience with Pavelic.

Stepinac also knew hundreds of priests who were in the power of the Ustashists and even some renowned cutthroats. These are historical facts; we are only recalling them. It is amazing, then, that a prominent revolutionary, a man who from his earliest youth set out to fight for the good of his people, who with rifle in hand alongside hundreds of thousands of (?others) gambled with his life--is it then surprising that Jakov Blazevic [word indistinct] all the sufferings of the war, raises his voice when he passes by Jasenovac, the SLOBODNA DALMACIJA commentary asks, among other things.

Stepinac also knew of the work of Fra Miroslav Filipovic-Majstorovic, SLOBODNA DALMACIJA goes on, who was even the commander of the notorious camp at Jasenovac, a camp at which over 40,000 people were slaughtered--women and children amongst them. Yes, and he himself killed, as did a few other priests. And God's commandments which sound so beautiful say: Thou shalt not kill... in whose name shalt thou kill, in whose name shalt thou slaughter thy people? In God's name? In Pavelic's name? In the name of fascism?

It is true, and no one has ever disputed the fact nor wished to dispute it, that on one occasion Stepinac wrote a note of protest to Pavelic about the Jasenovac camp. It is also true that he wrote a letter against the slaughter at Glina... a letter of intercession for the Jews, and in a number of cases in connection with the conversion of Serbs. But let someone find a document in which Stepinac excommunicated any priest from the church for collaboration with the occupiers and enemies. And furthermore, why did Stepinac give his support to Pavelic after these brutalities by the Ustashists and fascists? Why did not he and hundreds of other priests, on behalf of their Croatian people, act like the whole Croatian people and fight against fascism, for the good of their country--though not, of course, with the rifle, even though hundreds of priests fought in the national liberation struggle alongside their people, SLOBODNA DALMACIJA wonders, among other things.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS SFRY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD192000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG)--According to a statement by the Federal Information Secretariat, a session of the Federal Executive Council was held today chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. The agenda included several proposals in the sphere of economic policy, of the social plan and development, proposals in the sphere of economic relations between Yugoslavia and other countries as well as proposals in the sphere of sociopolitical and organizational issues and of cadre policy. The work program of the Federal Executive Council for the 1 January-31 December 1981 period was adopted together with its thematic and legislative part.

A report was adopted on the present state of the procedure for adopting legislation on the temporary ban on the use of social resources for building new thermal powerplants, heating plants and energy plants fuelled by Mazut in 1981, together with the proposed amendment of the Federal Executive Council. The adoption of the new legislation is intended to ensure the ban on the construction of new powerplants, heating plants and energy plants in 1981 fuelled by Mazut. This could exert an influence on reducing the consumption of Mazut as a whole and reducing this consumption to frameworks which are in line with the country's material possibilities.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed the report on the proposal of the IBRD to work out a study on the development of the energy industry in the SFRY in the 1981-1985 period. The bank's proposal to continue talks on working out this study was accepted (?and an) agreement given for a mission of the bank visiting Yugoslavia at the end of February this year.

In talks with representatives of this bank on the volume and contents of the study there should be insistence that greater attention be paid to the possibilities of increasing coal production in Yugoslavia, enriching this production through gasification as well as to the production of electricity on the basis of coal and hydro-energy.

In the sphere of economic relations with other countries, the council adopted the information on the promotion of cooperation between the SFRY and the UN Economic Commission for Europe, whose headquarters is in Geneva. The platform for the visit to the SFRY by Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, was also adopted.

SAWPY CONFERENCE ADOPTS STABILIZATION MEASURES

LD192036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG)--The directions of activity and tasks of the SAWPY Federal Conference in the implementation of the new medium-term plan of Yugoslavia are the main theme of today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The aim of the debate is not to assess individual forecasts of the plan but to see how much it encourages further development of the socialist social relations, facilities initiative of associated labor and creates conditions for the entire social development. In fact, today's session is the logical continuation of the activity of the Federal Conference and of its forms of work in the preparations for the adoption of Yugoslavia's social plan for the period 1981-85.

The introductory report on this item of the agenda was submitted by Marin Cetenic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

The last participant in the debate, Dragoljub Moracic, emphasized that the conclusions of this session should say more about the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the implementation of the development plans.

The SAWPY Federal Conference then adopted conclusions which, it was said, were not very extensive because the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee already adopted stances as a platform for the political work of all subjective forces.

The conclusions of the Federal Conference support the basic aims and directions of the country's development expressed in the draft social plan of Yugoslavia from 1981 to 1985 and emphasize the need for further intensive work to prepare and adopt measures appertaining to the system as well as other measures, social agreements and self-management agreements which will follow as an integral part of continuous planning and implementation of the medium-term plan of Yugoslavia and the plans of all other self-managing organizations and communities.

The Socialist Alliance, it is emphasized, should continue to strive to ensure that the plans of all self-managing organizations and communities are mutually coordinated proceeding from joint interests and aims determined in the draft social plan of Yugoslavia, real material possibilities and economic laws. At the same time, this will help to make all plans also programs of economic stabilization which is the primary task in the forthcoming period.

In addition to this activity of all organizations and organs of the Socialist Alliance, it is necessary to see that work collectives and self-management organs in the organizations of associated labor, delegations and delegates in the assemblies of the sociopolitical and social organizations are constantly engaged in the implementation of the adopted development policy and tasks of economic stabilization.

It is especially pointed out that the working people and citizens should be still more engaged in the preparation and adoption of concrete programs of of the Socialist Alliance which will more closely determine the obligations and tasks of implementing the medium-term plans, which will contribute to still more consistent implementation of the social role of the Socialist Alliance in the solution of concrete questions of work and life of the working people and citizens.

The need for further and constant activity and engagement of organs, sections and other forms of activity of the Federal Conference in the implementation of aims and measures which will be determined in the plan of the country's development until 1985 is also emphasized.

The SAWPY Federal Conference adopted the conclusions on the tasks of the Socialist Alliance as regards the development of socioeconomic relations in the agroindustrial complex and the countryside. This theme was discussed by this forum at the beginning of December last year. This document emphasizes that the development of agroindustry represents a strategic aim of the socioeconomic development of the country. The commitments are clear, Radenko Stanic, secretary for agriculture and the countryside [as received], said. However, they must be consistently implemented in practice. The forthcoming spring sowing is therefore a test for all those responsible and interested in the greater production of food. The measures which have been undertaken so far, however, Stanic warned, are not sufficient guarantee that the great "offensive" in the fields will be carried out properly. Sowing has to be carried out on 4.5 million hectares, that is, 350,000 hectares more than hitherto, in order to make up for the failure in the autumn sowing. The present production contracts, especially as regards industrial plants, show that unless efforts are made by all, from local conferences of the Socialist Alliance to production organizers, agricultural workers and consumers, it will be difficult to implement the ambitious sowing program on which the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization depends to a large extent.

At the end of the debate, which lasted several hours, Todo Kurtovic proposed to submit the suggestions and proposals of today's session to the organs of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, so that they will also have the stances of the Federal Conference available in the final consideration of Yugoslavia's draft social plan of Yugoslavia.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS PRICE SUBSIDIES

AU192015 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 81 p 4

[M. Torov report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Feb--The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today granted its consent to the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution, expressing its opinion that the provisions contained in the draft are in harmony with the ideopolitical foundations of President Tito's initiative on further advancing collective work and responsibility, that they will contribute to its practical implementation, and that they emanate from the nature and essence of the political system of socialist self-management.

At separate sessions of the chambers today, the price policy was a special subject of discussion. Although the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly--in a very exhaustive reply to a question by Deputies Milos Srdjevic, Zdravko Prolusic and Mihajlo Filipovic--presented the reasons influencing the excessive increase in prices, one could not say that the delegates were satisfied with the answer, if one judges by their reaction. The chief objection is that the fault for galloping prices is being shifted onto the federation, although the republic itself should bear part of the responsibility. This was no obstacle, however, to the presidents of the three assembly chambers declaring today that the reply is accepted.

In the second part of its reply, the Executive Council tried to offer solutions, even though temporary ones, which would at least for the moment mitigate the present "price shock." Subsidies are proposed for five of the most important agricultural products in order to protect the citizens' standard of living. It is assessed that a sum of 1 billion dinars would suffice for 6 months to compensate for the negative difference in the price of sugar imported duty free, to the amount of about 175 million dinars [as published], through which an increase of about 60 percent in the retail price of sugar would be avoided. A subsidy of 1 dinar a liter, or a kilogram, respectively, may be provided for milk and bread. The subsidy for meat may be provided amounting to about 30 percent of the overall price increase that is coming; the forthcoming price increase may thus be reduced to about 19 percent. It is also proposed that about 80 million dinars be set aside to maintain the present level of edible oil prices.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DEBATES HIGHER EDUCATION

LD191955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG)--The entire political situation in the country and in the republic reveals broad possibilities for the further involvement of the League of Communists of Serbia in higher education. The activity of the League of Communists should ensure even speedier and more consistent implementation of the self-managing transformation of higher education and its further development in line with the needs and possibilities of associated labor and of society as a whole. This imposes the need for even greater ideological, political and action training, in particular of basic organizations of the League of Communists in the universities. This was stated at today's session of the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia (Bogdan Tankosic was in the chair).

The debate centered on the organization and activity of the League of Communists in higher educational establishments of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in preparation for the forthcoming session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. Introductory observations were made by Kroun Dragovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. He stressed that the reform of higher education is one of the main tasks of communists and of the working people in higher educational establishments. Hence the need is being stressed for more adequate organization and action activity by the basic League of Communists organizations.

In 1980 nearly 225,000 students (both regular and extramural) studied at 149 faculties and higher educational establishments. The League of Communists has 64,000 students as members (practically one in three is a member of the LC). The Belgrade University League of Communists organization alone has 31,000 members of the League of Communists.

At the end of his speech, Dragovic pointed out the need for even greater ideological differentiation with all aspects of opposition and antisocialist phenomena. As a good example of this he mentioned the latest session of the university committee in Belgrade at which a clear differentiation was carried out regarding some phenomena at the university and the activity of a group of former professors in the Faculty of Philosophy.

KOSOVO PAPER DEPLORES NEGATIVE INDUSTRIAL TREND

AU192100 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 16 Feb 81 p 7

[B.S. article: "What Is Happening With the Kosovo Industry"]

[Text] Many of those who have been following the development of industry in Kosovo have surely asked what has been happening to it recently. Industrial output has been decreasing for some consecutive months, and this trend has been continuing since the beginning of this year. In January, the province's industry produced 4.6 percent less than in January 1980. Other comparisons, too, show that last January was really " a poor one" for Kosovo industry.

The reasons for the January lag are known: Production in 13 of its branches (out of 31) was visibly smaller than last year and, moreover, among these 13 branches there are some which represent a considerable proportion of the overall industrial output. The output of electricity, of ferrous metallurgical ores, the production of ferrous metals and the production of the means of transportation, for example, represent over 40 percent of the total industrial production of our province, and precisely these four branches produced in January between 10 and 30 percent less than they produced during the first month of 1980. The lags observed in other branches are also obviously not without influence, but the lag in these four branches nevertheless requires a special analysis and greater care on the part of all economic and social bodies of the province.

Although such a negative trend at the beginning of the year does not necessarily mean that it must be considered a characteristic trend for the year as a whole, this must obviously sadden us since we are at the beginning of the new 1981-85 5-year period, which we are entering with ambitions and hopes for an important turning point in the province's socioeconomic development compared with other areas of the country, and industry should be the major carrier of this development. The forecasts and assessments according to which industry this year will increase the physical volume of production by 5.5 percent, and that it will achieve the highest dynamic annual increase for the 5-year period as a whole, are undoubtedly quite realistic, against the objective difficulties with which industrial collectives are being confronted at the moment and will continue to be confronted in the future.

In order to reach the objectives set out, it is above all necessary to eliminate numerous subjective difficulties such as excessive medical leave, irregular work attendance, low technological discipline (with regard to the means of work) and inadequate systems of remuneration and incentives that are not based on the law on associated labor. In addition to further developing self-management relations, it is also necessary to wage in this context a persistent struggle on the part of all subjective forces and sociopolitical organizations of the working collectives. The party organizations particularly are required to bear greater responsibility in this respect.

Following the rather poor start in January, these tasks must, without fail, be made even more topical than ever before.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH USSR--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, has received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY. In a friendly conversation they discussed some issues of advancing trade and other aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries in the 1981-85 period. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 81 p 8 AU]

ITALIAN FINANCIAL CREDIT--Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG)--An agreement was signed in the National Bank of Yugoslavia today between Yugoslavia and Italy, regulating that Italian banks grant to the National Bank of Yugoslavia under favorable conditions a financial credit amounting to 300 billion lire. The credit is a form of support to the maintenance and development of over-all economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 13 Feb 81 LD]

TRADE WITH ITALY--Yugoslav-Italian trade in 1980 reached almost $2 billion. Yugoslav exports exceeded $830 million or 16 percent more than in 1979. Imports from Italy were reduced by about $30 million. Thus almost 75 percent of Yugoslav imports from Italy are covered by Yugoslav exports to that country. The trade deficit amounted to $280 million. Exports to Italy accounted for 9 percent of total Yugoslav exports, and imports from Italy for 7 percent of total Yugoslav imports. In the past 6 years, 44 agreements on long-term production cooperation have been concluded with Italy. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 81 p 4 AU]

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES--Yugoslav trade with the developing countries in 1980 amounted to 18 percent of overall Yugoslav foreign trade. The exports exceeded $1.6 billion or 44 percent more than in 1979, and imports reached $2.7 billion or 32 percent more. Yugoslavia has signed agreements on scientific and technical cooperation with 70 developing countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 81 p 5 AU]

TRADE WITH SRV--The fourth session of the Yugoslav-Vietnamese committee for economic and scientific and technical cooperation opened in Belgrade on 21 January. The delegations are led by Slobodan Gligorijevic and Le Khac, SRV minister of foreign trade. It was noted that trade in 1980 only amounted to about $1.5 million. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 81 p 8 AU] At the conclusion of the plenary talks on 22 January it was noted that "in Yugoslav-Vietnamese economic coperation, results that would suit both sides have failed of achievement because of insufficient supply of goods, lack of long-term arrangements and transport difficulties." Vietnam can offer rubber, anthracite, kaolin, timber, coffee and some food products and is interested in buying coastal ships, textile fibers, wool yarn, fertilizers, chemical products, aluminum, copper and various kinds of tin sheet. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 81 p 8 AU] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG)--The fourth session of the Yugoslav-Vietnamese committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation concluded today with the signing of a protocol and the SRV delegation left Belgrade. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jan 81 p 2 AU]